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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
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CITY ITEMS.

All Goods
Made to our own order. Opera House Shoe Store.

Within Thirty Days
Many will be out of employment, and soon without credit. By a small investment in "Liming's Improved Stove Damper," you will insure a lucrative business for months to come. Call and see it at 11 Fifth street. tf

The Office and Study Lamp.
Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

Prayer Books,
And Bibles elegantly bound, at the Church Book Store, Seventh and Smithfield streets. eod

Charcoal Biscuits.
The latest and best remedy for Dyspepsia. Agent for Pittsburgh, Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street. T,S

Juvenile Books,
Reward Cards, Illuminated Texts, &c., &c., at E. A. Matson's Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Chas. W. Nolen's Cod Liver Oil,
Manufactured by the most approved and careful process, and presented to the public in the natural purity and primary condition of the Oil, as it exists in the cells of the livers of the fish. It is not purified or filtered, but contains, in concentrated form all active and essential curative properties. It has the marked preference over other brands in the Hospitals and Infirmaries of Philadelphia and elsewhere, and has secured the almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most effectual and speedy remedy for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rickets and General Debility. Manufactured only by Nolen & Sweeny, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, and sold by Druggists throughout the country.

Holiday Presents
At E. A. Matson's, 196 Smithfield street. eod

Cod Liver Oil.
The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. no14-sm—M-Wa*

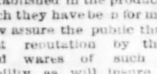
Christmas Gifts,
At the Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

Writing Desks,
Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, and other useful presents, at 196 Smithfield street. eod

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Unrivalled
Pianos.—From the New York *World*: The secret of his great success is alone due to the brilliant and superior quality of the Knabe Piano; for harmony, sweetness of tone, great power, and a thorough equalization throughout the entire scale, as well as their pliant touch. They are universally pronounced by the press and the musical profession as being unsurpassed by the instruments of any other maker. One of the most prominent qualities of the Knabe Piano, and one which is generally overlooked by the purchaser, is the superior workmanship that characterizes them, and it is conceded that they will retain their tone, and the general usages of wear, far beyond those of any other first class maker.
Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street, is the Sole Agent for the Knabe Pianos.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:



and all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-eod-vin

Knabe's Concert Grand Pianos.
From the New York *Dispatch*: CONCERT GRAND PIANOS.—Among the finest Grand Pianos made in America, and they are very few, those manufactured by Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, are pre-eminently beautiful. Their tone is of that sympathetic quality which renders them as well suited to the parlor as to the concert room. They have that singing quality, the power to prolong the tone melodiously, in a greater degree than any other instrument of the class, which is the quality most sought for by pianists of every grade. The scale of the instrument is perfectly equal from the highest to the lowest notes; there are no harsh spots, and, throughout, the tone is full, deep-toned, rich and melodious and the treble is remarkably clear and brilliant. Its mechanism is perfect, and its touch is delicate and prompt, and at the same time powerful.
Charlotte Blume, sole agent for Knabe's Pianos, has now on exhibition one of their superior Concert Grands, which is equal if not superior, to any instrument ever received in this city.

A Place Worthy of a Visit.
To-day a new year begins. Every Gentleman and Youth in the Iron City ought to visit the popular Furnishing Store of Messrs Murdock & Putnam, No. 72 Fifth street, and purchase their Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. The stock in this establishment is very extensive, and has just been renewed, every article being just from the manufacturers. Every style of Neck Scarf and Tie will be found here in great profusion. Such varieties of Gloves, Hosiery, Under Wear, &c., cannot be seen in any other establishment in the city. Especially attractive (to us at least) are the luxurious Under Shirts and Drawers always kept on hand by this firm. In short, the very finest grade of goods in the Furnishing line may be had here. A complete and most luxurious outfit for a gentleman may be selected in a few minutes at this house. Murdock & Putnam have a branch establishment in the Monongahela House, where the same elegant goods are kept in profusion.

Important to Millers.
During the holiday season our millers, etc., must not forget that Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, are manufacturing the most durable and perfect Paper Sacks for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small bulks of from one to fifty pounds, that are made in this country. These Sacks have been thoroughly tested by the millers of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia, etc., and have received their approval as the most desirable and durable Paper Sack ever offered in this market. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark have first class facilities for filling the heaviest orders on the shortest notice, from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other Paper Sack makers, and for the same price per hundred, *less the cost and delays of freight*. Remember the address: Godfrey & Clark, Paper Sack Manufacturers, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elegant Holiday Gifts.
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, is now offering a rare and splendid assortment of superb China, Glass and Silver Ware, for the Table and Toilette. His stock has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises the most desirable articles in his line that can be enumerated. *Especial attention has been given to the demands of the Holiday season, and purchasers will be sure to find at his old establish'd store a more varied and extensive assortment of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, than can be found at any other place in the city.* Elegant Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, French, English, German and Italian Toilette Sets, Vases, Queensware, Trays, Cake Dishes, fine Table Cutlery, etc., etc. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

THE TARIFF PROSPECT.—The correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes as follows: The House has a strong majority in favor of a high tariff, but the Senate is somewhat uncertain. It is not a matter of much consequence for if an extreme measure should be agreed to by both Houses, the President will veto it, and one of the ablest of the western radicals in Congress openly declares that he will support such a veto. No extreme measure therefore can become a law, and if the friends of increased rates are wise, they will be moderate in their demands.

THE Chicago Board of Trade have passed resolutions against the proposed reduction of the currency, they deeming the policy of speedy return to a specie basis dangerous to the business interests of the country.

THE New York *Citizen*, a literary paper in the Democratic ring, has an article advocating Mr. Cameron for the Senate, and declaring that if he is elected he will be a candidate for the Presidency. Wherefore—if so be—why?

THE crockery house of N. O. Fausler, River street, Cleveland, was burned on Sunday evening last. Loss, $60,000 to $75,000.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Assembling of Legislators.

Caucus Proceedings.

The Senate Nominations.

Contest for Speaker of the House.

John P. Glass, of Pittsburgh, Nominated.

The United States Senatorial Question.

Statistics from Annual School Report

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, December 31.

The State Capital to-day has presented a very animated scene. The prominent candidates for Speaker have received visitors at their private rooms, but there was much active caucussing at the Capitol Building. Notices on the door of the legislative hall announced a Senatorial caucus for three o'clock, and a caucus for Speaker at eight o'clock. The caucus announcement for the nomination of State Treasurer was taken down about four o'clock, and it is understood that the Speakership only will be disposed of to-night. Wm. H. Kemble, the present incumbent, will doubtless be re elected State Treasurer.

Senate Nominations.

After a brief and harmonious caucus at three o'clock, the Senate agreed upon the following nominations. It will be observed that a son of each of the Allegheny county Senators is among the appointees: Speaker—Louis W. Hall. Clerk—Geo. W. Hamersly; Assistant Clerk, Captain Lucius Rogers, Elk county; Assistant Clerk—Col. Fred. L. Hitchcock; Transcribing Clerks, H. W. Kratz, J. C. Graham Patrick Reily, William E. Brown, Joel L. Bigham. Sergeant-at-Arms—Captain W. M. Hurkson. Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Colonel Thad. Crawford, John Loudon. Doorkeeper—M. Edgar King, Fulton county. Assistant Doorkeepers—John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, John J. Wies, Capt. Abraham Gottshall, Ethel Fuller, Wm. F. Brockway, Wm. A. Wylie, Albert R. Taylor, Horatio P. Connell. Messenger—Robert Sharp, of Philadelphia. Assistant Messenger—Andrew Shields. Librarian—Jacob Stiers, Harrisburg. Assistant Librarians—Charles Williams, Frederick H. Braggins. Doorkeeper of Rotunda—Benjamin Haldeman.

Speaker of the House.

The long agony is over. The House Republican caucus met at the Capitol at eight o'clock, and by a *viva voce* vote nominated John P. Glass, of Pittsburgh, Speaker, and re-elected the present Clerk, A. W. Benedict. No nominations were made for Assistant or Transcribing Clerks. It seems that the slate agreed on was not satisfactory, and the caucus concluded, after getting the troublesome question of Speaker out of the way, to stop on the balance of the candidates. There was no formidable opposition to Mr. Benedict's reappointment at any time.

Who Were Candidates.

The candidates for Speaker were John P. Glass, of Pittsburgh; M. S. Quay, of Beaver, D. B. McCreary, of Erie, and W. B. Waddell, of Chester county. Mr. Waddell had not at any time any considerable strength, and Mr. McCreary early in the contest withdrew in consideration of being appointed Adjutant General of the State. The real contest through the day has, therefore, been between Messrs. Glass and Quay. The final combination of Waddell and McCreary's friends upon Glass was for the consideration that in the organization of committees, and clerkships, elections and appointments, Mr. Glass and friends would do the fair thing. At ten o'clock this morning Mr. Quay's friends were entirely sanguine; at twelve o'clock less so, and at six o'clock it was understood that Mr. Quay would withdraw, and move the nomination of Mr. Glass, which he did.

The United States Senatorial Question.

The several new combinations which were formed this afternoon has deprived the result of all political significance with respect to the United States Senatorship. On Saturday it was proposed to make it an issue, but this afternoon many members openly proclaimed that the result must not be so regarded.

The Clerkships.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the House clerkships, and it is not improbable that the slate will be changed to-morrow. In consequence of Mr. Glass's election Mr. W. H. Dennison, of Allegheny county, will not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Hailem, of Chester, and Johnson, of Allegheny county, are to be retained as Transcribing Clerks.

Mysterious.

After the caucus, the following mysterious document was handed to several members of the Legislature:

"DEAR SIR: Your company is respectfully requested on Tuesday evening, at Bryant's Hall. [Signed] WM. H. KEMBLE."

This gentleman is now State Treasurer, and is to be re elected without opposition.

Press Reporters.

The Clerk of the House, Mr. Benedict, and Resident Clerk, Mr. John A. Small, are making matters quite pleasant for the House Reporters, Mr. Hammersly and his assistants, of the Senate are equally courteous.

The Annual School Report.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools is now ready, and will be submitted after the organization to-morrow. The statistics in regard to Allegheny county are quite full. I condense a few of them: Whole number of school houses in Allegheny county for 1866, 319, including ten new ones erected during the year; whole number of schools open, 541; number graded, 230; number well classified, 181, number in which uniform books are adopted, 343; number in which the bible is read, 309; number of public examinations held, 47; number receiving provisional certificates, 508; number of applicants rejected, 218; certificates renewed, 83; number of males employed, 187; females, 396; number of teachers that had attended a Normal school, 390; number who have received professional books, 181; number of visits by County Superintendent, 527; visits made with directors, 284; number of pupils attending private schools, 2,785. McI.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 28.—Four telegrams are published here in the shape of correspondence between Governor Throckmorton, Secretary Stanton and Sub-Commissioner Degress, in the case of the freedman Dick Perkins, an absconding prisoner. Degress holds Perkins from reclamation of the Sheriff under the Civil Rights bill, section four, on account of disregard by the civil authorities of section first. He has the approval of the United States District Attorney and Commissioner Kiddoo. Secretary Stanton approves Degress's proceedings, and Perkins will be tried by the District Court as soon as able to stand the ordeal.

Over a million pounds of wool has been shipped from Corpus Christi during the last six months.

A telegraph line is to be soon built between Indianola and San Antonio.

GALVESTON, December 29.—The entire cargo of the steamer Peril, disabled, towed back to New York and re shipped by the steamer Tybee, is withheld from consignees, the agent, Stafford Tileston, requiring money deposits as security for the gold value. The owners of the goods are ready to sign bonds, but are refused. A joint suit will probably be brought, for detention and losses, which are very heavy.

From South America.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The steamer Chauncey, from Aspinwall, has arrived with $630,000 in treasure.

Advices from South America state that Mosquera has declared neutrality as between the South American Republic and Spain, and ordered the seizure of munitions of war for the former if attempted to be transported across the Isthmus, but that either belligerent may bring prisoners into ports in Columbia.

It is known at Valparaiso whether there is peace or war with Spain.

The late Peruvian Minister to England is charged with gigantic frauds on the Government, in guano contracts, amounting to nine millions of dollars.

It is expected at Callao that the Spanish fleet which left Rio Janeiro in October, with six months provisions aboard, was bound to Peru.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—The ferry boats between Cincinnati and Covington and Newport suspended operations to-day, owing to the heavy ice in the river. The suspension bridge, although not fully completed, will be opened for vehicles to-morrow.

The county infirmary building, Lebanon, Ohio, containing one hundred and forty inmates, was destroyed by fire at noon to day. Loss twenty thousand dollars; insured for ten thousand. No lives were lost.

Dr. Richardson and Batchelder, parties implicated in the insurance swindle at Lebanon, Ohio, were released to-day, no charge being preferred against them.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, December 31.—The thirty-two Fenians remaining in jail here will be tried on the 8th prox. In order to expedite the proceedings, two Judges will conduct the Assizes, sitting in separate chambers. One will attend to the usual business, the other to the Fenians.

The Grand Trunk train from Toronto to Sarnia on Saturday ran off the track near Park Hill. A passenger car went down the embankment. The conductor and several passengers were injured.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—It is reported that the recent storm damaged the Central Pacific Railroad greatly.

A Prescott, Arizona, letter of December 10, says the mines are prosperous, but the Indians are troublesome.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—It is stated that the steamer Colorado, which sails for Canagawa and Hong Kong to-morrow, takes half a million dollars in treasure.

THE CAPITAL.

Virginia and the Amendment.

The Legislature will Probably Adopt It.

The Amendments to the Revenue Bill.

Gen. Butler and Impeachment.

Adoption of the Amendment not a Finality in Reconstruction.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 31.

The Amendment in Virginia.

Joseph Segur, Senator elect from Virginia, publishes a letter to-day, in which he says that it is his opinion that the Legislature of Virginia will ratify the Constitutional Amendment. He adds that a decided change has taken place in the spirit and views of the Legislature, and thinks that it is owing doubtless to the information conveyed from Washington to Richmond by Governor Pierpont that on the adoption of the Amendment, Virginia, like Tennessee, would be admitted to representation in Congress.

Chicago Marine Hospital.

Owing to the defect in the title to certain lots, near the Reform School, Chicago, the Government has failed to negotiate for the same for the new Marine Hospital. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury is about to visit Chicago to obtain a suitable site, after which the plans for building will be made.

Postal Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations will report a bill next week, making an appropriation of eighteen millions and a half of dollars for inland and ocean postal service.

The Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee, who have been engaged upon the suggestions contained in Commissioner Rollins's internal revenue report, have nearly completed the proposed amendments to the revenue bill.

Snow Storm.

The old year is going out here in a severe storm of snow and rain. The snow is six inches deep on a level.

Impeachment.

General Butler remarked to-day that he did not see how impeachment could longer be delayed, the action of the Supreme Court having rendered the necessity for it greater than ever.

Not a Finality.

The numerous Southern men here do not feel much encouraged to day by the declaration of the *Chronicle* that the ratification of the amendment will not be a finality as a basis of restoration.

The Capital.

A Committee from the Arkansas Legislature arrived to-night for the purpose of conferring with the President and leading Congressmen on the National situation.

New Year's Call.

The foreign ministers resident out of Washington have arrived here to participate in the formal New Years call on the President.

The Eighth of January.

The Democratic committee have made arrangements for an extensive celebration here on the Eighth of January. Prominent men in all parts of the country are to be invited to attend.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressmen are divided in expressions and opinions upon the subject of amendments as a *sine qua non* to the admission of the Southern States. A large number of Republicans assert their willingness to make that a basis of admission to all truly loyal members, but these embrace chiefly the conservative wing of the party, the more extreme members being opposed to committing themselves upon the question. It is not improbable that a caucus will be held to consider the propriety of offering the amendment to the South as a finality.

THE INCOME TAX.

The House Committee on Ways and Means will recommend a modification of the Income tax to one thousand dollars a year. The Committee find it impossible to resist the pressure for a reduction of taxes. The manufacturers here are in for a decrease, and will probably succeed in procuring a reduction on some articles.

THE PRESIDENT CONSULTS THE SUPREME JUDGES.

The President is said to have conferred with the Judges of the Supreme Court in reference to the positions assumed by Congress toward the Southern States. When he announced to Commissioner Weatherly, from South Carolina, that the Supreme Court would declare the Amendment unconstitutional, he thought he spoke advisedly.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's ante-room was crowded to-day in spite of the snow storm. Among the visitors was Clingman, of North Carolina, late a rebel general. He is on the way to New York on business in relation to gold mining in his State. He has applied for but not received a pardon.

BONDS OF DISTILLERS.

An Inspector of Revenue has been specially deputed to examine the bonds of distillers and increase the amount where it is insufficient or refuse new sureties. When the interests of the Government demand it, the bonds of all distillers will be looked into.

PENSIONS.

The Pension Bureau advises those interested of certain rules which are strictly adhered to in that office. Original applications are numerous, and their receipt acknowledged, and they are acted on in turn, and not taken up out of the order in which they are inserted. The condition of unadjusted claims are not reported, unless they have been filed three months, except in special cases.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

A dispatch to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau confirming the report of the massacre by the Indians near Fort Phil. Kearney, says the United States soldiers went out to give them battle, when they met with their sad fate. The tribes engaged are said to be the Blackfeet, Sansarcs, Crows, Uncoppos, Crutes, Ogallallas, and other tribes, which have recently seemed very pacific. No subsequent hostile demonstration was made. Commissioner Bogy thinks the Indians did not start with hostile intent, but the commander, mistaking their purpose, a conflict ensued, which terminated so tragically.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

Workmen are employed in erecting a platform from the north window of the Executive Mansion, through which the visitors will pass out after seeing the President. Mrs. Senator Patterson and Mrs. Stover will receive with the President. Marshal Gooding and Deputy Marshal Phillips will present the visitors to the President, and Hon. B. B. French will present to the ladies. Secretary Stanton will receive at his residence on K street, near Fourteenth. Secretary McCulloch will receive at his residence on H street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Attorney General Stanbery at the Metropolitan Hotel. General Grant at his residence on I street. On account of the recent death of a near relative, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Welles will not receive. Secretary Seward will not receive on account of the recent death of his daughter.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

There was received at the Treasury Department this morning the following sums of money to be placed in the conscience fund: A draft on the New York State Bank at Albany, for $310, no name or letter given. A draft on the Jefferson State Bank, Steubenville, Ohio, for $25, W. H. Wallace. $2,000 inclosed in an envelope postmarked Indianapolis, Indiana. A letter signed "Restitution," in which was inclosed $5, in all amounting to $2,340.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to day were $1,352,783 13.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, J. F. Hartley is still very ill with pleura pneumonia. Colonel Thomas, Q. M., U. S. military storekeeper in this city, who has been for some days lying at the point of death, is now recovering.

A Horrible Mystery.

BOSTON, MASS., December 31.—A mysterious and diabolical affair has just come to light. On Friday a box was shipped as merchandise at Philadelphia for this port, on the steamer Saxon, marked "Edward Mason, Portland, Me." The shipper said it would be claimed at Boston. The box was accidentally broken open here, and on examination found to contain three dead bodies, two men and a woman, apparently aged about thirty-five years. The throats of the woman and one of the men had been cut, but no marks of violence were discovered on the other. The police believe they were all murdered. A dispatch to Edward Mason, Portland, Me., has not been answered. At present the matter is draped in mystery.

Explosion in an Oil Refinery.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 31.—An explosion in Cowles & Leet's coal oil refinery in this city to day, resulted in the destruction of the works by fire, and the death of Frederick Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of the works, who was blown into the air forty or fifty feet, and into the street in front of the works. He was instantly killed. The iron cover of one of the large oil tanks was blown a distance of one hundred yards. Loss $6,000 to $8,000.

A Model Revenue Official.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Calhoun M. Derringer, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania, appointed a few weeks since, has been arrested, charged with attempting to extort money from a whisky dealer by making a seizure of his premises, and then agreeing to settle the matter for a thousand dollars.

Forger Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Isaac Dewitt, alias Baldwin, the third of the parties that perpetrated the forgery on the Fourth National Bank, New York, has been arrested here and sent back.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 31.—Governor Brownlow has appointed John R. Henry Treasurer of Tennessee, vice Sanford, resigned.

Hotel Burned.

PETROLIA, C. W., December 31.—The Lymanite Hotel, on Wyoming and Oil Spring, was burned last night. A child was burned to death.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, December 31.—The negro volunteers of this city propose to celebrate the emancipation proclamation.

United States Supreme Court

The Indiana Conspirators.

Illegality of Military Commissions.

Official Decision of the Court.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 31 1866.

The Supreme Court to-day made public the full official revised decision in the Indiana Conspiracy or Bowles and Milligan cases. It shows that the points previously made public have been substantially correctly stated. The Court were unanimous in agreeing that the trial of civilians by military commissions at places where the civil courts are in session is illegal and unconstitutional. A minority of the Court however, composed of Chief Justice Chase, Swayne, Miller and Wayne, delivered their views on the question as to whether Congress may not legalize military commissions for the trial of civilians in times of great public danger, which they answer affirmatively, and in this respect they conclude their opinion as follows:

"We think that the power of Congress in such times and in such localities, to authorize trial for offenses against the security and safety of the national forces, may be derived from its Constitutional authority to raise and support armies and declare war, if not from Constitutional authority to provide for governing the national forces. We have no apprehension that their power under our American system of government, in which all official authority is derived from the people and exercised under direct responsibility to the people, is now likely to be abused through power to regulate commerce, or the power to borrow money, and we are unwilling to give our assent by silence to the expressions which come to us calculated, though not intended, to cripple the Constitutional powers of the Government, and to augment the public danger in times of invasion and rebellion."

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 350—December Term. 1865.

Ex-parte; In matter of Lambdin P. Milligan, Petitioner.	On a certificate of division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court.

On the 10th day of May, 1865, Lambdin P. Milligan presented a petition to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, to be discharged from an alleged unlawful imprisonment. The case made by the petition is this: Milligan is a citizen of the United States; has lived for twenty years in Indiana; and, at the time of the grievances complained of, was not, and never had been in the military or naval service of the United States. On the 5th day of October, 1864, while at home, he was arrested by order of General Alvin P. Hovey, commanding the military district of Indiana; and has ever since been kept in close confinement.

On the 21st day of October, 1864, he was brought before a military commission, convened at Indianapolis by order of General Hovey, tried on certain charges and specifications; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged; and the sentence ordered to be executed on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1865.

On the 2d day of January, 1865, after the proceedings of the military commission were at an end, the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana met at Indianapolis and empanneled a grand jury, who were charged to inquire whether the laws of the United States had been violated; and, if so, to make presentments. The court adjourned on the 27th day of January, having, prior thereto, discharged from further service the grand jury, who did not find any bill of indictment or make any presentment against Milligan for any offense whatever; and, in fact, since his imprisonment, no bill of indictment has been found or presentment made against him by any grand jury of the United States.

Milligan insists, that said military commission had no jurisdiction to try him upon the charges preferred, or upon any charges whatever; because he was a citizen of the United States and the State of Indiana, and had not been, since the commencement of the late rebellion, a resident of any of the States whose citizens were arrayed against the Government, and that the right of trial by jury was guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

The prayer of the petition was, that under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, entitled "an act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," he may be brought before the court, and either turned over to the proper civil tribunal to be proceeded against according to the law of the land, or discharged from custody altogether.

With the petition were filed the order for the commission, the charges and specifications, the findings of the court, with the order of the War Department, reciting that the sentence was approved by the President of the United States, and directing that it be carried into execution without delay. The petition was presented and filed in open court by the counsel for Milligan; at the same time the District Attorney of the United States for Indiana appeared, and by the agreement of counsel, the application was submitted to the court. The opinions of the Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed on three questions, which are certified to the Supreme Court.

1st. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought a writ of habeas corpus to be issued?"

2d. "On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought the said Lambdin P. Milligan to be discharged from custody as in said petition prayed?"

3d. "Whether, upon the facts stated in said petition and exhibits the military commission mentioned therein had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan in manner and form as in said petition and exhibits is stated?"

The importance of the main question presented by this record cannot be overstated; for it involves the very framework of the government and the fundamental principles of American liberty.

During the late wicked rebellion the temper of the times did not allow that calmness in deliberation and discussion so necessary to a correct conclusion of a purely judicial question. Then, considerations of safety were mingled with the exercise of power; and feelings and interests prevailed which are happily terminated. Now that the public safety is assured, this question, as well as all others, can be discussed and decided without passion or the admixture of any element not required to form a legal judgment. We approach the investigation of this case, fully sensible of the magnitude of the inquiry and the necessity of full and cautious deliberation. But, we are met with a preliminary objection. It is insisted that the Circuit Court of Indiana had no authority to certify these questions; and that we are without jurisdiction to hear and determine them. The sixth section of the "Act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved April 29, 1802, declares "that whenever any question shall occur before a circuit court upon which the opinions of the judges shall be opposed, the point, upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall, during the same term, upon the request of either party or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the judges and certified under the seal of the Court to the Supreme Court at their next session to be held thereafter; and shall by the said court be finally decided: And the decision of the Supreme Court and their order in the premises shall be remitted to the circuit court and be there entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the cause from proceeding, if in the opinion of the court, further proceedings can be had without prejudice to the merits."

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It is under this provision of the law, that a Circuit Court has authority to certify any question to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The inquiry, therefore, is, whether the case of Milligan is brought within its terms. It was admitted at the bar that the circuit court had jurisdiction to entertain the application for the writ of habeas corpus and to hear and determine it, and it could not be denied; for the power is expressly given in the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789, as well as in the later act of 1863. Chief Justice Marshall, in Bollman's case, (4 Cranch,) construed this branch of the judiciary act to authorize the Courts as well as the Judges to issue the writ for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment; and, this construction has never been departed from. But, it is maintained with earnestness and ability, that a certificate of division of opinion can occur only in a cause; and, that the proceeding by a party, moving for a writ of habeas corpus, does not become a cause until after the writ has been issued and a return made.

Independently of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, relating to habeas corpus, on which the petitioner bases his claim for relief, and which we will presently consider, can this position be sustained?

It is true, that it is usual for a court, on application for a writ of habeas corpus, to issue the writ, and, on the return to dispose of the case; but the court can elect to waive the issuing of the writ and consider whether, upon the facts presented in the petition, the prisoner, if brought before it, could be discharged. One of the very points on which the case of Tobias Watkins, reported in 3 Peters turned, was, whether, if the writ was issued, the petitioner would be remanded upon the case which he had made.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court said: "The cause of imprisonment is shown as fully by the petitioner as it could appear in the return of the writ; consequently the writ ought not to be awarded if the court is satisfied that the prisoner would be remanded to prison."

The judges of the Circuit Court of Indiana were, therefore, warranted by an express decision of this court in refusing the writ, if satisfied, that the prisoner on his own showing was rightfully detained; but, it is contended if they differed about the lawfulness of the imprisonment, and could render no judgment, the prisoner is remediless; and cannot have the disputed question certified under the act of 1802. His remedy is complete by writ of error or appeal, if the court renders a final judgment refusing to discharge him; but if he should be so unfortunate as to be placed in the predicament of having the court divided on the question whether he should live or die—he is hopeless and without remedy. He wishes the vital question settled, not by a single judge at his chambers, but by the highest tribunal known to the Constitution; and yet the privilege is denied him, because the Circuit Court consists of two judges instead of one. Such a result was not in the contemplation of the legislature of 1802; and the language used by it cannot be construed to mean any such thing. The clause under consideration was introduced to further the ends of justice, by obtaining a speedy settlement of important questions where the judges might be opposed in opinion.

The act of 1802 so changed the judicial system that the circuit court, instead of three, was composed of two judges; and, without this provision or a kindred one, if the judges differed, the difference would remain, the question be unsettled, and justice denied. The decisions of this court upon the provisions of this section have been numerous. In United States vs. Daniel, (6 Wheaton,) the court, in holding that a division of the judges on a motion for a new trial could not be certified, say: "That the question must be one which arises in a cause depending before the court relative to a proceeding belonging to the cause." Testing Milligan's case by this rule of law, is it not apparent that it is rightfully here; and that we are compelled to answer the questions on which the judges below were opposed in opinion? If, in the sense of the law, the proceeding for the writ of *habeas corpus* was the "cause" of the party applying for it, then it is evident that the "cause" was pending before the court, and that the questions certified arose out of it, belonged to it, and were matters of right and not of discretion.

But it is argued, that the proceeding does not ripen into a cause, until there are two parties to it. This we deny. It was the *cause* of Milligan when the petition was presented to the circuit court. It would have been the *cause* of both parties, if the court had issued the writ and brought those who held Milligan in custody before it. Webster defines the word "cause" thus: "A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right, or supposed right"—and he says, "this is a legal, scriptural, and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with case, from *cado*, and action, from *ago*, to urge and drive."

In any legal sense action, suit, and cause, are convertible terms. Milligan supposed he had a right to test the validity of his trial and sentence; and the proceeding which he set in operation for that purpose was his "cause" or "suit." It was the only one by which he could recover his liberty. He was powerless to do more; he could neither instruct the judges nor control their action, and should not suffer, because, without fault of his, they were unable to render a judgment. But, the true meaning to the term "suit" has been given by this court. One of the questions in Weston vs. City Council of Charleston (2 Peters) was, whether a writ of prohibition was a suit; and Chief Justice Marshal says: "The term is certainly a comprehensive one, and is understood to apply to any proceeding in a court of justice by which an individual pursues that remedy which the law affords him." Certainly, Milligan pursued the only remedy which the law afforded him.

Again, in Cohens vs. Virginia (6 Wheaton) he says: "In law language a suit is the prosecution of some demand in a court of justice." Also, "To commence a suit is to demand something by the institution of process in a court of justice; and to prosecute the suit is to continue that demand." When Milligan demanded his release by the proceeding relating to habeas corpus, he commenced a suit; and he has since prosecuted it in all the ways known to the law. One of the questions in Holmes vs. Jennison (14 Peters) was, whether under the 25th section of the judiciary act a proceeding for a writ of habeas corpus was a "suit." Chief Justice Taney held, that, "if a party is unlawfully imprisoned, the writ of habeas corpus is his appropriate legal remedy. It is his suit in court to recover his liberty." There was much diversity of opinion on another ground of jurisdiction; but on this, that in the sense of the 25th section of the judiciary act, the proceeding by habeas corpus was a suit, was not controverted by any except Baldwin, Justice, and he thought that "suit" and "cause," as used in the section, mean the same thing.

The court do not say, that a return must be made, and the parties appear and begin to try the case before it is a suit. When the petition is filed and the writ prayed for, it is a *suit*—the suit of the party making the application. If it is a suit under the 25th section of the judiciary act when the proceedings are begun, it is, by all the analogies of the law, equally a suit under the 6th section of the act of 1802.

But it is argued, that there must be *two* parties to the suit, because the point is to be stated upon the request of "either party or their counsel." Such a literal and technical construction would defeat the very purpose the legislature had in view, which was to enable any party to bring the case here, when the point in controversy was a matter of right and not of discretion; and the words "either party," in order to prevent a failure of justice, must be construed as words of enlargement, and not of restriction. Although this case is here *ex parte*, it was not considered by the court below without notice having been given to the party supposed to have an interest in the detention of the prisoner. The statements of the record show that this is not only a fair, but conclusive inference. When the counsel for Milligan presented to the court the petition for the writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Hanna, the District Attorney for Indiana, also appeared; and, by agreement, the application was submitted to the court, who took the case under advisement, and on the next day announced their inability to agree, and made the certificate. It is clear that Mr. Hanna did not represent the petitioner, and why is his appearance entered? It admits of no other solution than this—that he was informed of the application, and appeared on behalf of the Government to contest it. The Government was the prosecutor of Milligan, who claimed that his imprisonment was illegal; and sought, in the only way he could, to recover his liberty. The case was a grave one; and the court, unquestionably, directed that the law officer of the Government should be informed of it. He very properly appeared, and, as the facts were uncontroverted and the difficulty was in the application of the law, there was no useful purpose to be obtained in issuing the writ. The cause was, therefore, submitted to the court for their consideration and determination. But Milligan claimed his discharge from custody by virtue of the act of Congress "relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863. Did that act confer jurisdiction on the Circuit Court of Indiana to hear this case? In interpreting a law, the motives which must have operated with the legislature in passing it are proper to be considered. This law was passed in a time of great national peril, when our heritage of free government was in danger. An armed rebellion against the national authority, of greater proportions than history affords an example, was raging; and the public safety required that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended. The President had practically suspended it, and detained suspected persons in custody without trial; but his authority to do this was questioned. It was claimed that Congress alone could exercise this power; and that the legislature, and not the President, should judge of the political considerations on which the right to suspend it rested. The privilege of this great writ had never before been withheld from the citizen; and, as the exigence of the times demanded immediate action, it was of the highest importance that the lawfulness of the suspension should be fully established. It was under these circumstances, which were such as to arrest the attention of the country, that this law was passed. The President was authorized by it to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus whenever, in his judgment, the public safety required; and, he did, by proclamation, bearing date the 15th of September, 1863, reciting among other things the authority of this statute, suspend it. The suspension of the writ does not authorize the arrest of any one, but simply denies to one arrested the privilege of this writ in order to obtain his liberty.

It is proper, therefore, to inquire under what circumstances the courts could rightfully refuse to grant this writ, and when the citizen was at liberty to invoke its aid.

The second and third sections of the law are explicit on these points. The language used is plain and direct, and the meaning of the Congress cannot be mistaken. The public safety demanded, if the President thought proper to arrest a suspected person, that he should not be required to give the cause of his detention on return to a writ of habeas corpus. But it was not contemplated that such person should be detained in custody, beyond a certain fixed period, unless certain judicial proceedings known to the common law, were commenced against him. The Secretaries of State and War were directed to furnish to the Judges of the Courts of the United States a list of the names of all parties, not prisoners of war, resident in their respective jurisdictions, who then were or afterwards should be held in custody by the authority of the President, and who were citizens of States in which the administration of the laws in the Federal tribunals was unimpaired. After the list was furnished, if a grand jury of the district convened and adjourned, and did not indict or present one of the persons thus named, he was entitled to his discharge; and it was the duty of the Judge of the Court to order him brought before him to be discharged, if he desired it. The refusal or omission to furnish the list could not operate to the injury of any one who was not indicted or presented by the grand jury; for, if twenty days had elapsed from the time of his arrest and the termination of the session of the grand jury, he was equally entitled to his discharge as if the list were furnished; and any credible person, or petition verified by affidavit, could obtain the judge's order for that purpose.

Milligan, in his application to be released from imprisonment, averred the existence of every fact necessary under the terms of this law to give the Circuit Court of Indiana jurisdiction. If he was detained in custody by the order of the President, otherwise than as a prisoner of war; if he was a citizen of Indiana and had never been in the military or naval service, and the grand jury of the district had met, after he had been arrested, for a period of twenty days, and adjourned without taking any proceedings against him, then the court had the right to entertain his petition and determine the lawfulness of his imprisonment. Because the word "court" is not found in the body of the second section, it was argued at the bar, that the application should have been made to a judge of the court, and not to the court itself; but *this is not so*, for power is expressly conferred in the last proviso of the section on the court equally with a judge of it to discharge from imprisonment. It was the manifest design of Congress to secure a certain remedy by which any one, deprived of liberty, could obtain it, if there was a judicial failure to find cause of offense against him. Courts are not, always, in session, and can adjourn on the discharge of the grand jury; and before those, who are in confinement, could take proper steps to procure their liberation. To provide for this contingency, authority was given to the judges out of court to grant relief to any party, who could show, that, under the law, he should be no longer restrained of his liberty. It was insisted that Milligan's case was defective, because it did not state that the list was furnished to the judges; and, therefore, it was impossible to say under which section of the act it was presented.

It is not easy to see how this omission could affect the question of jurisdiction. Milligan could not know, that the list was furnished, unless the judges volunteered to tell him; for the law did not require, that any record should be made of it or anybody but the judges informed of it. Why aver the fact, when the truth of the matter was apparent to the court without an averment? How can Milligan be harmed by the absence of the averment, when he states, that he was under arrest for more than sixty days before the court and grand jury, which should have considered his case, met at Indianapolis? It is apparent, therefore, that under the habeas corpus act of 1863 the Circuit Court of Indiana had complete jurisdiction to adjudicate upon this case, and, if the judges could not agree on questions vital to the progress of the cause, they had the authority, (as we have shown in a previous part of this opinion) and, it was their duty to certify those questions of disagreement to this court for final decision. It was argued, that, a final decision on the questions presented ought not to be made, because the parties who were directly concerned in the arrest and detention of Milligan, were not before the court; and their rights might be prejudiced by the answer which should be given to those questions. But the court cannot know what return will be made to this writ of habeas corpus when issued; and it is very clear, that no one is concluded upon any question, that may be raised to that return. In the sense of the law of 1802, which authorized a certificate of division, a final decision means final upon points certified; final upon the court below, so, that it is estopped from any adverse ruling in all the subsequent proceedings of the cause. But it is said, that this case is ended, as the presumption is, that Milligan was hanged in pursuance of the order of the President. Although we have no judicial information on the subject, yet the inference is that he is alive; for otherwise, learned counsel would not appear for him and urge this court to decide his case.

It can never be in this country of written Constitution and laws, with a judicial department to interpret them, that any Chief Magistrate would be so far forgetful of his duty as to order the execution of a man who denied the jurisdiction that tried and convicted him; *after* his case was before Federal Judges with power to decide it, who, being unable to agree on the grave questions involved, had, according to known law, sent it to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. But even the suggestion is injurious to the Executive, and we dismiss it from further consideration. There is, therefore, nothing to hinder this Court from an investigation of the merits of this controversy.

The controlling question in the case is this: Upon the *facts* stated in Milligan's petition, and the exhibits filed, had the military commission mentioned in it *jurisdiction*, legally to try and sentence him? Milligan, not a resident of one of the rebellious States, or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, imprisoned, and, on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission, organized under the direction of the military commander of the military district of Indiana. Had this tribunal the *legal* power and authority to try and punish this man? No graver question was ever considered by this court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole people; for it is the birth-right of every American citizen when charged with crime, to be tried and punished according to law. The power of punishment is, alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual, there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be, or how much his crimes may have shocked the sense of justice of the country, or endangered its safety. By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people. If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceedings. The decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are. These precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our Government were familiar with the history of that struggle; and secured in a written Constitution every right, which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that Constitution and the laws authorized by it, this question must be determined. The provisions of that instrument on the administration of criminal justice are too plain and direct, to leave room for misconstruction or doubt of their true meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original Constitution which says, "That the trial of all crimes, except in case of impeachment, shall be by jury;" and in the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the amendments. The fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure; and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof of probable cause supported by oath or affirmation." The fifth declares "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." And the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that with upright judges, impartial juries, and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and the guilty punished. It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." These securities for personal liberty thus embodied, were such as wisdom and experience had demonstrated to be necessary for the protection of those accused of crime. And so strong was the sense of the country of their importance, and so jealous were the people that these rights, highly prized, might be denied them by implication; that when the original Constitution was proposed for adoption, it encountered severe opposition; and but for the belief that it would be so amended as to embrace them, it would never have been ratified.

Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors; for even these provisions, expressed in such plain English words, that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are *now*, after the lapse of more than seventy years, sought to be avoided. Those great and good men foresaw that troublous times would arise, when rulers and people would become restive under restraint; and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper; and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril, unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them, that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false; for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it, which are necessary to preserve its existence; as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

Have any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution been violated in the case of Milligan? and if so, what are they? Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power; and from what source did the Military Commission that tried him derive their authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the Constitution expressly vests it "in one Supreme Court and such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and it is not pretended that the Commission was a Court ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President; because he is controlled by law, and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute, not to make the laws; and there is "no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction."

But it is said that the jurisdiction is complete under the "laws and usages of war." It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found, and on whom they operate; they can never be applied to citizens in States which have upheld the authority of the government, and where the courts are open and their process unobstructed. This court has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed, and its courts always open to hear criminal accusations and redress grievances; and no usage of war could sanction a military trial there for any offense whatever of a citizen in civil life in no wise connected with the military service. Congress could grant no such power; and, to the honor of our national legislature, be it said, it has never been provoked by the state of the country even to attempt its exercise. One of the plainest constitutional provisions was, therefore, infringed when Milligan was tried by a court not ordained and established by Congress, and not composed of judges appointed during good behavior. Why was he not delivered to the Circuit Court of Indiana to be proceeded against according to law? No reason of necessity could be urged against it; because Congress had declared penalties against the offences charged, provided for their punishment, and directed that court to hear and determine them. And soon after this military tribunal was ended, the Circuit Court met, peacefully transacted its business, and adjourned. It needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments. It was held in a State, eminently distinguished for patriotism, by judges commissioned during the rebellion, who were provided with juries upright, intelligent and selected by a marshal appointed by the President. The Government had no right to conclude that Milligan, if guilty, would not receive in that court merited punishment; for its records disclose that it was constantly engaged in the trial of similar offences, and was never interrupted in its administration of criminal justice. If it was dangerous in the distracted condition of affairs to leave Milligan unrestrained of his liberty, because he "conspired against the Government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels, and incited the people to insurrection," the law said arrest him, confine him closely, render him powerless to do further mischief; and then present his case to the grand jury of the district, with proofs of his guilt, and, if indicted, try him according to the course of the common law. If this had been done, the Constitution would have been vindicated, the law of 1863 enforced, and the securities for personal liberty preserved and defended.

Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury. The great minds of the country have differed on the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal constitution; and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning; but until recently no one ever doubted that the right of trial by jury was fortified in the organic law against the power of attack. It is *now* assailed; but if ideas can be expressed in words, and language has any meaning, *this right*—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army, or navy, or militia in actual service. The sixth amendment affirms that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," language broad enough to embrace all persons and cases; but the fifth, recognizing the necessity of an indictment, or presentment, before any one can be held to answer for high crimes, "excepts cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;" and the framers of the Constitution, doubtless, meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who were subject to indictment or presentment in the fifth.

The discipline, necessary to the efficiency of the army and navy, required other and swifter modes of trial than are furnished by the common law courts; and, in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, Congress has declared the kinds of trial, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, for offenses committed while the party is in the military or naval service. Every one connected with these branches of the public service is amenable to the jurisdiction which Congress has created for their government, and, while thus serving, surrenders his right to be tried by the civil courts. *All other persons*, citizens of States where the courts are open, if charged with crime, are guaranteed the inestimable privilege of trial by jury. This privilege is a vital principle, underlying the whole administration of criminal justice; it is not held by sufferance, and cannot be frittered away on any plea of State or political necessity. When peace prevails, and the authority of the government is undisputed, there is no difficulty of preserving the safeguards of liberty; for the ordinary modes of trial are never neglected, and no one wishes it otherwise; but if society is disturbed by civil commotion—if the passions of men are aroused and the restraints of law weakened, if not disregarded—these safeguards need, and should receive, the watchful care of those entrusted with the guardianship of the Constitution and laws. In no other way can we transmit to posterity unimpaired the blessings of liberty, consecrated by the sacrifices of the revolution.

It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of this military commission. The proposition is this: That in a time of war the commander of an armed force (if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge), has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens as well as soldiers to the rule of *his will*; and in the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this position is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within his limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons, as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules.

The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for, if true, republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law, established on such a basis, destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the "military independent of and superior to the civil power"—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers such an offense, that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable; and in the conflict, one or the other must perish.

This nation, as experience has proved, cannot always remain at peace, and has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane rulers, sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution. Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln; and, if this right is conceded, and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human liberty are frightful to contemplate. If our fathers had failed to provide for just such a contingency, they would have been false to the trust reposed in them. They knew—the history of the world told them—the nation they were founding, be its existence short or long, would be involved in war; how often or how long continued, human foresight could not tell; and that unlimited power, wherever lodged at such a time, was especially hazardous to freemen. For this, and other equally weighty reasons, they secured the inheritance they had fought to maintain, by incorporating in a written constitution the safeguards which *time* had proved were essential to its preservation. Not one of these safeguards can the President or Congress or the Judiciary disturb, except the one concerning the writ of habeas corpus.

It is essential to the safety of every Government that, in a great crisis, like the one we have just passed through, there should be a power somewhere of suspending the writ of habeas corpus. In every war, there are men of previously good character, wicked enough to counsel their fellow-citizens to resist the measures deemed necessary by a good Government to sustain its just authority and overthrow its enemies; and their influence may lead to dangerous combinations. In the emergency of the times an immediate public investigation according to law may not be possible; and yet, the peril to the country may be too imminent to suffer such persons to go at large. Unquestionably, there is then an exigency which demands that the Government, if it should see fit in the exercise of a proper discretion to make arrests, should not be required to produce the persons arrested in answer to a writ of habeas corpus. The Constitution goes no further. It does not say after a writ of habeas corpus is denied a citizen, that he shall be tried otherwise than by the course of common law. If it had intended this result, it was easy by the use of direct words to have accomplished it. The illustrious men, who framed that instrument, were guarding the foundations of civil liberty against the abuses of unlimited power; they were full of wisdom, and the lessons of history informed them that a trial by an established court, assisted by an impartial jury, was the only sure way of protecting the citizen against oppression and wrong. Knowing this, they limited the suspension to one great right, and left the rest to remain forever inviolable. But it is insisted that the safety of the country in time of war demands that this broad claim for martial law shall be sustained. If this were true, it could be well said that a country preserved at the sacrifice of all the cardinal principles of liberty, is not worth the cost of preservation. Happily it is not so.

It will be borne in mind, that this is not a question of the power to proclaim martial law, when war exists in a community and the courts and civil authorities are overthrown. Nor is it a question what rule a military commander, at the head of his army, can impose on States in rebellion to cripple their resources and quell the insurrection. The jurisdiction claimed is much more extensive. The necessities of the service during the late rebellion, required that the loyal States should be placed within the limits of certain military districts, and commanders appointed in them; and, it is urged, that this, in a military sense, constituted them the theater of military operations; and, as in this case, Indiana had been and was again threatened with invasion by the enemy, the occasion was furnished to establish martial law. The conclusion does not follow from the premises. If armies were collected in Indiana, they were to be employed in another locality, where the laws were obstructed and the national authority disputed. On *her* soil there was no hostile foot: if once invaded, that invasion was at an end; and with it all pretext for martial law. Martial law cannot arise from a *threatened* invasion. The necessity must be actual and present; the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration.

It is difficult to see how the *safety* of the country required martial law in Indiana. If any of her citizens were plotting treason, the power of arrest could secure them until the Government was prepared for their trial, when the courts were open and ready to try them. It was as easy to protect witnesses before a civil as a military tribunal; and as there could be no wish to convict, except on sufficient legal evidence, surely, an ordained and established court was better able to judge of this than a military tribunal composed of gentlemen not trained to the profession of the law.

It follows, from what has been said on this subject, that there are occasions when martial rule can be properly applied. If, in foreign invasion or civil war, the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, *then*, on the theater of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for, if *this government* is continued, *after* the courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. It is also confined to the locality of actual war. Because, during the late rebellion it could have been enforced in Virginia, where the national authority was overturned and the courts driven out, it does not follow that it should obtain in Indiana, where that authority was never disputed, and justice was always administered. And so in the case of a foreign invasion, martial rule may become a necessity in one State, when in another, it would be "mere lawless violence."

We are not without precedents in English and American history illustrating our views of this question; but it is hardly necessary to make particular reference to them.

From the first year of the reign of Edward the Third, when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster, because he could have been tried by the courts of the realm, and declared, "that in time of peace no man ought to be adjudged to death for treason or any other offense without being arraigned and held to answer; and that regularly when the king's courts are open it is a time of peace in judgment of law," down to the present day, martial law, as claimed in this case, has been condemned by all respectable English jurists as contrary to the fundamental laws of the land, and subversive of the liberty of the subject.

During the present century an instructive debate on this question occurred in Parliament, occasioned by the trial and conviction by Court Martial, at Demerara, of the Rev. John Smith, a missionary to the negroes, on the alleged ground of aiding and abetting a formidable rebellion in that colony. Those eminent statesmen, Lord Brougham and Sir James Mackintosh, participated in that debate; and denounced the trial as illegal; because it did not appear that the Courts of law in Demerara could not try offenses, and that "when the laws can act every other mode of punishing supposed crimes is itself an enormous crime."

So sensitive were our Revolutionary fathers on this subject, although Boston was almost in a state of siege, when General Gage issued his proclamation of martial law, they spoke of it as an "attempt to supersede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use of martial law." The Virginia Assembly, also, denounced a similar measure on the part of Governor Dunmore "as an assumed power, which the King himself cannot exercise; because it annuls the law of the land and introduces the most execrable of all systems, martial law."

In some parts of the country, during the war of 1812, our officers made arbitrary arrests and, by military tribunals, tried citizens who were not in the military service. These arrests and trials, when brought to the notice of the courts, were uniformly condemned as illegal. The cases of Smith vs. Shaw, and McConnell vs. Hampton, (reported in 12 Johnson) are illustrations which we cite, not only for the principles they determine, but on account of the distinguished jurists concerned in the decisions, one of whom for many years occupied a seat on this bench.

It is contended, that Luther vs. Borden, decided by this court, is an authority for the claim of martial law advanced in this case. The decision is misapprehended. *That case* grew out of the attempt in Rhode Island to supersede the old colonial government by a revolutionary proceeding. Rhode Island, until that period, had no other form of local government than the charter granted by King Charles II., in 1663; and as that limited the right of suffrage, and did not provide for its own amendment, many citizens became dissatisfied, because the legislature would not afford the relief in their power; and without the authority of law, formed a new and independent constitution, and proceeded to assert its authority by force of arms. The old government resisted this; and as the rebellion was formidable, called out the militia to subdue it, and passed an act declaring martial law.

Borden, in the military service of the *old* government, broke open the house of Luther, who supported the *new*, in order to arrest him. Luther brought suit against Borden; and the question was, whether, under the constitution and laws of the State, Borden was justified. This court held that a State "may use its military power to put down an armed insurrection too strong to be controlled by the civil authority;" and, if the Legislature of Rhode Island, thought the peril so great as to require the use of its military forces and the declaration of martial law, there was no ground on which *this court* could question its authority; and as Borden acted under military orders of the charter government, which had been recognized by the political power of the country, and was upheld by the State Judiciary, he was justified in breaking into and entering Luther's house. This is the extent of the decision. There was no question in issue about the power of declaring martial law under the Federal Constitution, and the court did not consider it necessary even to inquire "to what extent nor under what circumstances that power may be exercised by a State."

We do not deem it important to examine farther the adjudged cases; and shall, therefore, conclude without any additional reference to authorities. To the third question, then, on which the judges below were opposed in opinion, an answer in the negative must be returned.

It is proper to say, although Milligan's trial and conviction by a military commission was illegal, yet if guilty of the crimes imputed to him, and his guilt had been ascertained by an established court and impartial jury, he deserved severe punishment. Open resistance to the measures deemed necessary to subdue a great rebellion, by those who enjoy the protection of government, and have not the excuse even of prejudice of section to plead in their favor, is wicked; but that resistance becomes an *enormous crime*, when it assumes the form of a secret political organization, armed to oppose the laws, and seeks by stealthy means to introduce the enemies of the country into peaceful communities, *there* to light the torch of civil war, and *thus* overthrow the power of the United States. Conspiracies like these, at such a juncture are extremely perilous; and those concerned in them are dangerous enemies to their country; and should receive the heaviest penalties of the law, as an example to deter others from similar criminal conduct. It is said the severity of the laws caused them; but Congress was obliged to enact severe laws to meet the crisis; and as our highest civil duty is to serve our country when in danger, the late war has proved that rigorous laws when necessary, will be cheerfully obeyed by a patriotic people, struggling to preserve the rich blessings of a free Government.

The two remaining questions in this case must be answered in the affirmative. The suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus does not suspend the writ itself. The writ issues as a matter of course; and, on the return made to it, the court decides whether the party applying is denied the right of proceeding any further with it.

If the military trial of Milligan was contrary to law, then he was entitled on the facts stated in his petition, to be discharged from custody by the terms of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1863. The provisions of this law having been considered in a previous part of this opinion, we will not restate the views there presented. Milligan avers he was a citizen of Indiana not in the military or naval service, and was detained in close confinement, by order of the President, from the 5th day of October 1864, until the 2d day of January, 1865, when the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, with a grand jury, convened in session at Indianapolis; and afterwards, on the 27th day of the same month, adjourned without finding an indictment or presentment against him. If these averments were true, (and their truth is conceded for the purposes of this case,) the court was required to liberate him on taking certain oaths prescribed by the law, and entering into recognizance for his good behavior. But it is insisted, that Milligan was a prisoner of war, and, therefore, excluded from the privileges of the statute. It is not easy to see how he can be treated as a prisoner of war, when he lived in Indiana for the past twenty years; was arrested there, and had not been, during the late troubles, a resident of any of the States in rebellion. If in Indiana he conspired with bad men to assist the enemy, he is punishable for it in the courts of Indiana; but, when tried for the offense, he cannot plead the rights of war; for he was not engaged in legal acts of hostility against the government, and only such persons, when captured are prisoners of war. If he cannot enjoy the immunities attaching the character of a prisoner of war, how can he be subject to their pains and penalties?

This case, as well as the kindred cases of Bowles and Horsey, were disposed of at the last term, and the proper orders were entered of record. There is, therefore, no additional entry required.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special says the State officers' annual reports are in the hands of the printers. The total amount outstanding of State bonds is six hundred and four thousand dollars; outstanding State, Territorial and military warrants, fifty-six thousand four hundred dollars. The assets consist of taxes levied and uncollected, three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, and a claim against the Federal Government for equipping troops, etc., which are sufficient to cancel all indebtedness, leaving a surplus in the Treasury.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools reports fifty four thousand seven hundred and twenty children in the State between five and twenty one years. The value of school houses is three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. The school tax amounts to one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. There are twelve colleges, academies and universities, and eighty-three schools.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed twenty miles beyond Junction City, and the contractors are hauling large quantities of iron and ties to the end of the track for rapid work as soon as the weather permits.

The Kansas Legislature meets on the 8th of January. Nothing definite is known in regard to the Senatorial question, but Pomeroy will probably be re-elected

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 38.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to day says: A revenue collector named Brown was waylaid at Duvall's Bluff on the night of the 29th, shot through the jaws and robbed of a gold watch and fifteen thousand dollars. His condition is critical. He had drawn the money in Memphis. It is supposed he was followed by the robbers. No arrests.

The body of Captain James A. King, formerly of Illinois, lately planting near Greenville, Mississippi, was found in a corn brake last week. He had been shot through the head with a shot gun. No clue to the assassin.

This city is infested with thieves, who are daily becoming more bold.

Two fires occurred yesterday, one on Main and Poplar streets, which destroyed five buildings. It originated in the store of one Kelisky, who is supposed to have set it on fire. It was fully insured. Another in the afternoon broke out in J. W. Alexander & Co's store, corner of Union and Main streets, which destroyed the upper portion of the building. The goods were removed with little damage.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—Fred. Phistener, charged with arson in September, forfeited his bond and went to Canada. On learning that a warrant was issued against him for embezzling five or six thousand dollars from Wood & Speiger, his employers he returned yesterday, bearing that his absence had caused his brother to be charged with complicity with him in the arson case. He gave bail in seven thousand dollars to answer.

John Mendel, Jr, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having murdered his father on the 22d.

From Boston.

BOSTON, December 31.—A Committee of the Board of Aldermen report in favor of appointing a Commissioner to inquire into the expediency of the city manufacturing its own gas.

The *Evening Commercial* formerly the *Courier*, has suspended publication.

To-morrow will be celebrated as the anniversary of emancipation. Fred. Douglass and Gen. Butler, Phillips and others will speak at Tremont Temple.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 21.—There was a collision on Saturday night between the express train from Rouse's Point and a freight train. The engine driver was killed.

At a fire yesterday the safe factory of Kereshaw & Edwards, with a large quantity of machinery and tools, were destroyed. The residence of Hon. James Leslie was burned last night.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 31.—A difficulty occurred in Hampton last night. A party of negroes made an attack on a store to revenge the death of one who was shot while attempting to steal. They were dispersed by the military.

Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 31.—The Delaware Legislature meets to-morrow. The Democrats have two-thirds of each branch. It is said the Constitutional Amendment will be rejected.

Fire at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., December 31.—Yesterday morning a large building occupied by G. P. Ryan, William Lovejoy, and Glass & Ames, was burned. Loss heavy; uninsured.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Case of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

An International Yacht Race.

The Henrietta and Viking Matched.

Latest English Market Reports.

The Rebel Claims.

LONDON, December 31.—It is stated that Consul Morse exhibits, as justification for settling the suits against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and others, written authority from the Treasury Department to arrange all rebel claims in Europe.

International Yacht Race.

LONDON, December 31, Noon.—Bennett's challenge to sail any yacht has been accepted by the Duke of Edenborough, with the yacht Viking, around the Isle of Wight, the first week in August next. The Viking is said to be one of the best of the Royal Yacht Club.

The extensive department of tropical productions at Sydenham palace was burned last night, involving a loss of £300,000.

French Foreign Duties.

PARIS, December 31, Noon.—A decree has been formally issued abolishing after the first of January, 1867, all tonnage duties upon vessels arriving at its ports, excepting such vessels hailing from countries which impose differential duties upon the mercantile marine of France.

The French Transport Fleet.

HAVRE, December 31, Noon.—Thirty transports have sailed from Cherbourg for Vera Cruz. The remainder are under orders to leave by the eighth of January and bring troops to France.

Confederation.

LONDON, Monday evening, December 31.—The Canadian delegates, after conferences with the English Ministry, have finally agreed upon a confederation scheme for the British North American Provinces.

Yankee Guns.

PARIS, December 31, Evening.—*La Liberte* this morning announces that Mr. Winchester, an American, is urging upon the French government the adoption of his new guns into the military and naval service.

Honors to the Yachtsmen.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, December 31—Evening.—The Mersey Yacht Club will give a grand ball in honor of the American yachtsmen.

The Banquet at Cowes.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The *Herald's* special from Cowes, December 30, says yesterday the three yachts, Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta, upon invitation of the Queen sailed up Osborne Bay. Her Majesty came down to the beach and spent some time in witnessing the various manœuvres of the yachts. As the Henrietta passed by, she saluted it with a wave of her handkerchief. A grand banquet was given by the citizens of Cowes last evening. The hall was profusely decorated with British and United States flags, and pictures of the contending yachts, while the halls were hung round with friendly mottoes. Sir John Simon, M. P., presided at the entertainment, and the greatest international good feeling prevailed among all. Toasts were drank, amidst great enthusiasm, to the Queen, the President, armies and navies of the United States and Great Britain, peace and prosperity to the United States, and to Old England, the New York Squadron, the health of Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., and a host of others of a friendly character. Major General Seymour, by command of the Queen, expressed her Majesty's interest in the race, and her thanks for their compliments.

Petroleum Markets.

LONDON, December 31.—Refined petroleum, 1s 7d.

ANTWERP, December 31, noon.—Petroleum, 51½ francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 31, 12 M.—There is nothing doing during the holidays. Consols, 89¾; 5 20's, 72¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 79; Erie, 46¼.

LONDON, December 31, Evening.—The following are the closing prices: 5 20's, 72¾; Illinois, 80¼; Erie, 46.

LONDON, Noon, December 31.—The stock market is closed. Five-Twenties, 72¾; Erie, 46¼; Illinois, 80¼.

American Securities at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 31, Noon.—5-20s, 76¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 31, Noon.—No business of any consequence doing.

LIVERPOOL, December 31, Noon.—The cotton and other markets are closed.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 31.

FINANCIAL.

The exports of specie for the year, from this port, are sixty-two million five hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred dollars. The bank returns for the whole year show that the loans increased from $233,000,000 on the first of January to $270,000,000 on the 20th of October, the contraction taking place several weeks later than usual. The deposits declined $15,000,000 during January, February and March, and afterwards rising $48,000,000 to the culminating point on the 6th of October. The circulation has steadily increased from $18,000,000 to $32,000,000. The reserve of legal tenders gradually increased from seventy-one millions to ninety-two millions, subsequently falling as low as sixty one millions at the beginning of this month. The semi annual disbursements here, exclusive of the Government, exceed fifteen millions. The Treasury Department will commence to disburse on Wednesday about ten millions in gold as interest on the public debt. There will be seven millions of this amount paid out at the Sub-Treasury here on the 15th proximo. About nine millions will be paid out in currency as interest on the seven-thirty notes. The Manhattan Company will pay out one million seven hundred thousand dollars on account of New York State. The Ohio State agency will pay three hundred and fifty thousand dollars as interest, and take up four hundred thousand dollars of the principal of the debt of that State. Tennessee will pay here seven hundred thousand dollars of interest on its bonds. There will also be some disbursements here on account of California and Kansas. The Bank of the Republic will pay interest on the Georgia State bonds.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A letter from Peru says charges of peculation have been fulminated by Senor D. A. Bergard, United States Consul, against the Ex-Minister of Finance, Don Manual Pardo, who will be arrayed before the Central Court on a criminal charge, and it is likely the Peruvian Minister at Washington will be called upon to present himself before the same court to answer charges against him as an accomplice of Pardo's.

CASUALTIES.

There were thirty-five homicides, thirty six infanticides, sixty-one suicides, of the latter twelve hung themselves, twelve used pistols, five took Paris green. Two hundred and thirty seven persons were drowned, and thirty-eight deaths resulted from burns.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Mr. Chilcott, a Republican, has brought action for damages against Governor Cummings, of Colorado, in the sum of $50,000, for refusing him a certificate of election as delegate to Congress.

SNOW STORM.

A heavy snow storm still prevails.

From Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, December 31.—The snow storm here Saturday and Sunday was the heaviest in twenty years.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding military trials, and other important decisions to follow, which, it is alleged, will declare several laws now on the statute books unconstitutional, has produced a feeling of alarm. Able jurists in both Houses are seriously considering the propriety of Congress taking immediate action to avert serious danger.

A joint committee of the Arkansas Legislature are expected in Washington to-day. Their mission is heralded in advance of them, as an intent to confer with the President, Cabinet and Congress, on the political condition of the country, and to invite a compromise by which the South may be immediately replaced in Congress.

Several members of the Maryland Legislature, who have been in Washington a day or two past, say that Governor Swan's chance of election as United States Senator is very dubious.

General Sherman arrived at Washington on Saturday night.

The steamer Gettysburg is still aground at Annapolis. The Don has been selected to go in her place upon the secret mission, and it is now reported that General Grant is to accompany the expedition.

Chief Justice Chase has denied the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Dr. Mudd.

Union Prayer Meeting.

A call has been issued for a Union Prayer Meeting to be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard's, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, at 7½ o'clock, preparatory to the services of the week of prayer. The call is signed by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Old School Presbyterian; Rev. Alexander Clark, Protestant Methodist; Rev. A. C. McClelland, Old School Presbyterian; Rev. S. F. Scovel, Old School Presbyterian; Rev. E. B. Snyder, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Old School Presbyterian; Rev. Herrick Johnson, New School Presbyterian; Rev. Henry D. Moore, Congregational; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; Rev. C. A. Dickey, United Presbyterian. It is earnestly to be hoped that all churches will heartily co-operate in these meetings. It is expected that every church will have its own services during the week of prayer, which is certainly the better plan; but these meetings may serve an important purpose in awakening interest and in giving unity of spirit.

CITY MATTERS.

Interesting Presentation.

Yesterday evening, Robert Anderson, Esq., of the firm of Anderson, Cook & Co., was presented with a splendid two horse sleigh by the employees of the Pittsburgh Steel Works. The presentation took place at the works, corner of Ross and First streets, and the proceedings were of a highly interesting character. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Ingold, who spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Anderson:—On behalf of the employees of the Pittsburgh Steel Works, I take pleasure in offering to you a slight acknowledgment of the esteem in which you are held by them. Their engagements with the firm of Messrs. Anderson, Cook & Co., have thus far been of the most pleasant nature, and you having principally aided in making them so by your gentlemanly appreciation of their industry, they take this method and occasion for wishing you, in return for your kindness, that success ever attendant upon energy and attention to business. We hope that the relations which have so pleasantly grown between us during the past year may continue uninterruptedly, and that the firm of Anderson, Cook & Co. may be ever ranked as it now is, among the first in our community. We again call your attention to this trivial earnest of our regard, and wish you a pleasant, prosperous and happy New Year.

Mr. Anderson responded briefly. He said that the testimonial of regard and esteem which he had just received was a great surprise, as he had not anticipated such a gift. Coming to the works sixteen months ago an entire stranger, he found a cordial reception, which had ripened into mutual esteem and regard. During the time they had been connected together, nothing had occurred to mar the harmony of the establishment. It had ever been his study to cultivate reciprocal feelings between the employee and employer, believing as he did their interests were identical. He also felt that he could safely say that any demands made by the employees upon the firm had been met with a spirit of liberality, and who, in return, had cordially acquiesced in any demands made upon them. Mr. Anderson concluded by again thanking the donors for their liberal gift.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Anderson's remarks the company adjourned to Mr. Kennedy's saloon, on Smithfield street, where they partook of an elegant repast. When the cloth was removed an organization was effected, and toasts were drank and songs sung. An adjournment was called for at an early hour, and the party dispersed, the very best of feelings existing between them.

Acknowledgment for Month of December

The subscriber thankfully acknowledges the following donations received during this month: Per Bishop Kerfoot, $20; cash, $5; a member of St. Peter's, $25; a member of St. Peter's, $30; cash, $1 50; Mr. J. A. Scott, $2. Total, $83 50. From a member of St. Peter's, for Christmas turkeys for the poor, $50—used according to wish of generous donor. From Hon. Thomas Mellon, 200 bushels of coal, before acknowledged. Also, since last acknowledgment, Worn Clothing, one bundle each, from Julian H. Hughey, Henry G. Hale, Mrs. Samuel Richardson, Miss Harvey, Miss Faber, Mrs. Gill, and one bundle from an unknown donor. Ten pairs women and children's shoes from Cannon & Mulholland; 4½ yards red flannel from Mr. H. J. Lynch.

I have, during the month, relieved about thirty families of various Christian denominations, and but eight families connected with the Episcopal Church; hence, I feel that Christians of every name should aid me in this work of charity. I have also helped eight individuals, obtaining for one passage to his home, and securing employment for two.

In behalf of the suffering poor, I renew my appeal, assuring those who respond that whatever is entrusted to me is judiciously used.

Bishop Kerfoot has seen and approved this appeal. I have not enough means on hand to meet three days demands.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Lay Missionary,
No. 196 Smithfield street.

Change of Firm.

Under the proper head this morning will be noticed the reorganization of the old and substantial Hardware House of Logan & Gregg, by the admission of George Park, Joseph E. Johnston and Geo. B. Logan (until now employees of the house) as members of the new firm of Logan, Gregg & Co.

We are gratified to see these changes, as evincing proper appreciation of faithfulness on the part of employers, and a gratifying reward to patient labor. We could wish the instances were more frequent, and have frequently thought it short sighted policy to omit this reward until the energy of the good servant is mainly exhausted.

In the present instance the young men are highly deserving, as we know from personal acquaintance with them.

The business will be conducted as usual at the old stand, 52 Wood street.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—A meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Allegheny City was held last evening at Seddon's Hall, in the First ward, for the purpose of establishing a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Post was organized by the election of the following officers: Post Commandant—Captain B. F. Jennings; Assistant Post Commandant—General Charles Barnes; Post Adjutant—Alexander P. Callow; Post Quartermaster, John S. Edgar; Post Surgeon—Joseph F. Neely. The Post adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday evening.

BOY KILLED.—Coroner Clawson was notified at a late hour last night that a young lad had been run over by a car on the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, near Wood's Run, and injured so severely that death resulted in a short time afterwards. An inquest will be held on the body to day.

Public Amusements.

As usual on holiday occasions, the several places of amusement present to day great attractions for afternoon and evening performances.

OPERA HOUSE.—The popular sensation play of "Griffith Gaunt," with its excellent original cast at this house, will be given this afternoon at two o'clock. In the evening, Mrs. Bowers will repeat her fine impersonation of "Kathleen Kavanagh" in her successful drama of the "Peep O'Day," which was performed last evening to a large and delighted audience. Mr. McCollum will also appear.

THEATRE.—Decidedly the most attractive production of the present season at the theatre is the "Cataract of the Ganges," given last night to a crowded audience for the first time. It is a very beautiful spectacle, and the new scenery, costumes, marches, and the sheet of real water combine to highly please the audience. It will be given at the matinee this afternoon; also in the evening together with "Rob Roy." Kate Fisher appears in the spectacle.

GERMAN THEATER.—Two grand performances are announced to take place at the Academy of Music to-day. In the afternoon, Mr. A. Charles will make his first appearance in an interesting drama. In the evening, a grand comic extravaganza will be given. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Charles will appear in the elegant comedy "Dr. Wespe."

VARIETIES.—Manager Aims announces a matinee this afternoon, and the usual performance in the evening. The spectacular drama "The Phantom," will be given, with an amusing olio by the company, the entertainment concluding with the laughable local extravaganza about "Pipetown."

MASONIC HALL.—The Bohemian Glassblowers will give one of their unique entertainments this afternoon at two o'clock. They will give their farewell entertainment in the evening. Handsome presents will be distributed at each exhibition.

EXCELSIOR HALL.—The Hutchinson Family "Tribe of Asa," will sing this evening and tomorrow evening, at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny. They are sweet warblers, and should have full houses.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT.—As a gift from a husband to a wife, there could be nothing so appropriate as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Nothing could be more acceptable as a present from a brother to a sister than one of these admirable machines, undoubtedly the best in the world. As a gift from a father to a daughter, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine would come like a paternal benediction. Try it, ye kind-hearted fathers, and your children's children will bless you forever. †

DIED:

GILLESPIE—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss JANE A. GILLESPIE, daughter of Matthew and Martha Gillespie, aged 18 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 123 First street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock.

LEE—On Sunday, the 30th instant, EMILY F., wife of Mr. John S. Lee, and daughter of Mr George Sieger, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence, corner of Pennsylvania and Craft avenues, Oakland, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Carriages will leave Fairman and Samson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield street, at 9 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY.

EICHBAUM—On Sunday morning, December 30th, at 7 o'clock, WILLIAM EICHBAUM, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 139 Wylie street, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS . . . . Director.
FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
Complimentary Farewell Testimonial
TO
MR. C. D. HESS,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, January 2d, 1867, the performance will commence with Rowe's great historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
JANE SHORE,
Presenting the celebrated actress, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, in her great character of JANE SHORE, supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM, Mr. Lesk, Mr. Hagar, Mr. Ball, Mr. Crossen, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Charles, Miss Annie Waite and others. Following the wonderful evolutions on Parlor Skates, by
MISS NELLIE DEAN.
After which the celebrated Clarionettist, HERR ANDRIEVOIT, will execute one of his finest solos. The whole to conclude with the lively and mirthful commedietta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
By Messrs. Hotto, Ryder, French, Miss Kate Estelle, Mrs. J. Sylvester and Mrs. J. P. Sutton, volunteers from Mr. Henderson's Theater.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

APPLETON, TRACEY & CO.,
P. S. BARTLETT,
AND WM. EL[LERY,]
American Move[ments]
IN
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Ounce Coin Silver Cases, at the Company's Reduced Prices.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

No paper will be issued from the Commercial office to-morrow.

We conclude there is good ground for the report, that the ratification of the amendment is a growing idea in Virginia, for the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has an elaborate article opposing it.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who set out with Gen. Sherman for Mexico, after knocking about for some time, brought up in New Orleans, where he is sojourning—literally waiting for something to turn up. It is said Gen. Sherman has been ordered to join him there, to be ready for a fresh start at any moment. If the reports are true, nobody in Mexico looks upon this mission without distrust, and it is pretty evident that Gen. Sherman regards the business with disgust. Probably Campbell is well enough suited—as it gives him employment and pretty good pay—to say nothing of a sojourn in New Orleans at this gay and festive season.

What will happen next? They are beginning in the South to speak well of Thad. Stevens! One paper—the New Orleans *Commercial*—even praises him; calls him an honest man; says "it is possible the South has made a mistake in Stevens, as she did in Johnson," and that "we (the South) may find him a better friend than some who bid higher for our influence." What next?

THE NEW YEAR.

[illegible] the trite idea seeks to clothe itself with some attractions of novelty and force. The new Year is formally greeted and inaugurated with sage remarks by the pulpit and the press,—fireside conversation and table talk admit the theme to a liberal place in their utterances; the compliments of the season are flavored with reflections on the shortness of years, and even the weather, the favored and unfailing topic, languishes in neglect, as long as the advent of the new year gives stimulus and currency to the well worn sentiments on the rapid flow of time.

Here we are, on the turning point of the years. The great clock has struck once more. Time never stops; it runs on a smooth, level track, without switches or curves; but in our imagination, it gives us a sort of jolt or jog, on New Year's day, as it passes over the dividing line of years. We have just passed the great boundary line, on which, in conspicuous figures, 1866 looks backward over the line of our travel, and 1867 faces in the direction before us.

January has not always been the beginning of the year. But as the opening month in our calendar, its name suggests a seasonable office of morality, religion and business. Janus was a fancy divinity, having double the usual supply of faces, so that he could look backward and ahead at the same time. Retrospection and forethought, reviews of the past and anticipations of the future, are seasonable exercises at the outset of the New Year. Although the past cannot be lived over again, its remembered experiences may be made efficient auxiliaries in modifying and improving the future. Mistakes may be discovered and the occasions of them avoided in time to come, new and improved asssociations may be formed, by the breaking off of bad ones; injurious habits and offensive manners may be corrected; business arrangements may be rendered more convenient, safe and lucrative; domestic affairs may be put upon a more economical, or a more generous, or a more kindly basis. Wise retrospection will both detect the errors of the past and facilitate improvements in the future Every department of human interests craves these offices and will profit by their performance. Let every person be his own Janus, and progress, advancement and happiness will be his reward, as well as his business as his moral and religious interests. We take the first hour of its first morning to wish the readers of the Commercial a Happy New Year.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Milligan, involving the validity of trials by military Commissions, will be found in the Commercial this morning. It is the decision to which the President lately referred as creating in him the hope and the ground of the expectation that his policy would finally prevail—and it is the decision which has turned loose a large number of criminals and is made the basis for the application for a new trial of Dr. Mudd and his fellow conspirators.

It will be read—especially by the legal portion of the community—with great interest.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT AND ITS CAUSES.

It is stated in New York papers, that no less than fifteen thousand hands, mostly connected with shipping and ship building business, are out of employment in that city, and also that great numbers of common laborers are without work. Similar reports reach us from other quarters, especially where manufactures are the staple business.

Some of the consequences of such a condition it is easy to foresee. That it will occasion suffering by individuals and families, is unavoidable. In such suffering they will, of course, be the least sharers who have best husbanded the earnings of more prosperous days. And it was in view of our own liability in this vicinity to similar conditions, by the partial prostration of our manufacturing interests that we lately, as we have done before, counseled laborers and employees to live frugally, and lay by their surplus earnings, and in general, to trim their sails for the rough weather that might come. This advice, we still hold to be good, and to be yet in season. The condition in New York and elsewhere is a proof of it. What other consequences may accrue from the lack of employment, or whether remedies may be resorted to that will prevent all injury by improving the condition of business, can only be learned by the developments of the future.

For immediate purposes, that is, for [illegible] recurrence of a like condition, [illegible] at the causes of it may be more available than even the consideration of the consequences. Our readers will not suspect us of being unfavorable to enterprise, progress and expansion in business matters. The whole tone of the Commercial has been always on the side of advancement, but it has been, nevertheless, contemplated under the regimen of prudence and sound discretion. And it is only in the neglect of these conditions that difficulties, embarrassments and, eventually, disasters are encountered. Business cannot, in any department, be permanently forced beyond the actual requirements of the times. A temporary success may seem to crown the attempt, but reaction and dullness are sure to follow. The necessities of business must be the measure of its extent. Perhaps, nay probably, the present dullness complained of in some central localities, may be, in part, attributed to undue extensions. But this can only be admitted, of individual and isolated cases. The business, especially the manufacturing business of the country, is by no means overdone. The vast importations of manufactured articles is itself a proof of this, beyond all controversy. The supply of our consumption comes in, to a great extent, from foreign countries, the product of foreign labor. And here is where the difficulty of our manufacturers lies. Here they are wholly at the mercy of national legislation, the inadequacy of which and the uncertainty of which, both embarrass the capital already invested, and also preclude further investment. As long as this uncertainty and insufficiency of legislation continues, the difficulties of our manufacturers must continue until they are constrained to employ their capital in some other way, and [illegible] the supply to be furnished by the foreign labor that drives them from this field of enterprise, and then foreign goods will be supplied at prices to suit foreign capitalists.

Connected close by with this is another cause of difficulty. The expense in conducting business may be so disproportionate to its profits, as to render its continuation or suspension absolutely necessary. This applies to rents and charges unavoidable in any business; but it applies with emphatic force to such as embraces the payment of wages to large numbers of people. The general notion, we believe, and the correct one is, that if capitalists employ many hands and make a small profit from the labor of each, they are doing well. But if they make no profit from the labor, and still more, if they lose a little on each hand, prudence obviously dictates either entire suspension or such contraction as may be borne till better conditions occur. In other words, the continuance of business depends on mutual agreements between employers and employed, by which each shall have a just share of the profits, whether they be larger or less. Thus high wages would accompany high profits, and decline as profits decline. The persistence of either party in endeavors to get all the profits, whether it be of the capital or the labor, must issue in the suspension of the business. And this, we apprehend, has been illustrated in New York. The expense of labor may lay so heavy a load on business that it cannot be carried, and consequently business must stop. In foreign countries capital has got the upper hand and wages are low. Competition—strong competion, as our laws now are—arises from this cause in which our labor is fully as much interested as our capital, since it necessarily presents before our capitalists engaged in manufacture, the naked alternative either to lower wages, or to stop the work. High expenses and the competition of cheap labor abroad leave them no choice.

SHALL THERE BE CONSOLIDATION

The wonder is that there should be found a person, who sincerely desires to see Pittsburgh not only prosper, but hold her [illegible] position among the minor, when actually we should be classed among the principal inland cities of the country. What is really Pittsburgh has a population next to Cincinnati, which is the largest city in the West. The proposed consolidated city would place us ahead of Chicago and St. Louis; and instead of standing among the least, Pittsburgh would at once come to rank among the first of the large cities away from the seaboard.

One would think that the humiliating figure we were made to cut at the last session of Congress, when the Secretary of the Treasury reported Pittsburgh among the least of the manufacturing cities of the country—instead of the third—would have stimulated our local pride and caused us to be united for consolidation. There is no disguising how detrimental to us is the false position we are made to occupy—the publication and continued republication of statistics which so grossly misrepresent us. An English book recently published makes us but a respectable village, because the author drew his information from records which ignored the fact that what is called Pittsburgh is but a small part of what really is Pittsburgh. Does a citizen of Allegheny, when traveling, register himself from that place; a resident of Manchester from that borough; from Birmingham, or Lawrenceville or Sligo? Are not all the trade marks "Pittsburgh?" Do we not thus concede the whole question? Indeed, we do not understand that anybody really disputes the benefits to arise from consolidation—it is something imaginary, about taxes, expenses and the like, that has caused some persons to doubt and even oppose the measure. It is probable that at the time Pittsburgh emerged from a village to a city corporation there were those to oppose it,—and could they have had their way, we would be a village still. Some persons are so anti-progressive—so fearful of moving forward—that they would stand forever in the shoes of their ancestors. Consolidation is a grand improvement—and one might as well oppose any public improvement—City Railways—Waterworks—anything that keeps pace with the rest of the world in the march of civilization, as the consolidation of these separate communities—together one Pittsburgh.

There is nothing in the idea that should startle any one. It is nothing new. Scores of cities have consolidated—and dated their prosperity therefrom. All cities and boroughs—situated as we are—consolidate and become one. None have yet failed to do so. Shall we alone refuse?

The details can be easily managed. The difficulties are mainly imaginary, and, compared with the benefits, are not to be thought of. As well might the boy when grown to man's stature doubt the propriety or dispute the expense of clothing himself as a man. To undertake to be a boy still, would only bring him into ridicule and prove an effectual barrier to his doing anything as a man.

IRISH NEWS—FANCY AND FACT.

After a little delay, through derangement of the overland telegraph lines, we have had cable news, of unusual fullness and variety, which was given to the readers of the Commercial yesterday morning. We revert to it, to notice the strong illustration which the news from Ireland presents, of the contrast that sometimes exists between realities and the expectations of excited fancy. A portion of the Celtic race in this country have been wide awake for news of the rising in Ireland, predicted by prophet Stephens as sure before the end of the year. The interruption of communication just at this time occasioned a most provoking state of suspense—the very thing to set the fancy to work. The New York *Herald*—rather imaginative always—expresses the following, among others, as a possible cause of the mysterious and inopportune silence of the telegraph: "Has a rising in Ireland resulted in the cutting of the cable by England or by the Fenians?"

During this extraordinary activity of the Celtic imagination, telegrams were accumulating at the Newfoundland Station, which have already shown our readers, that the cable was "all right," and also that Ireland was all quiet. The telegram of Saturday, from the good city of Dublin, says that affairs in Ireland are generally quiet and two regiments of troops now here are soon to return to England. So much for fancy and so much for fact.

Where Stephens is and what he is doing, does not appear to be a matter of any interest or inquiry. General Millen, says the Liverpool telegram, for years connected with the Fenians, denounces Stephens as a humbug and cheat. That is all that is said about him. But it is evident, that his glowing representations of the prospects of revolution in Ireland are mere fancy sketches. The impracticability of the entire movement in that direction, arises from causes existing in Ireland itself. The new government contemplated would be as offensive to half the people as the British Government is to the other half. And consequently they are more than indifferent, they are directly hostile to the whole scheme.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The removals and appointments by the President in the leading departments of the public service in Philadelphia, have been followed by loud complaints of incompetency and almost universal inefficiency. The *Bulletin* of that city avers that "in the Postoffice Department the delivery of letters has become a matter of such uncertainty that no sort of dependence can any longer be placed on it;" that the new Postmaster, who as a friend of Mr. Johnson, was brought from the interior, "is perfectly ignorant of his duties and the wants of the community, and his subordinates are no better fitted for their duties than their chief." It would help the matter, Philadelphia might take comfort from the fact that she is not alone in this sort of misery.

In the Custom House, the same paper declares, matters are still worse, and "a full statement of the manner in which Mr. Johnston's new appraisers are doing or rather muddling their work every day would be laughable, if it were not for the gravity of the interests at stake." It is asserted that "valuable cargoes are placed in the hands of men as innocent of any knowledge of what is to be done with them as an unborn babe." The loss consequent on this state of things, it is said, "can neither be described nor calculated."

This is a strong indictment and an investigation will doubtless be made of the facts.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.—The New Orleans *Times* says the sugar crop of Louisiana this year will reach fifty thousand hogsheads, against sixteen thousand last year; that only extraordinary obstacles will prevent a production of one hundred thousand next year, and that the old average of four hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads will be restored in three years.

COLORADO.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In previous articles were briefly sketched its geographical situation, physical charactaristics, resources in gold, silver, pastoral and arable agriculture. An interesting article might be written upon her other sources of wealth. Copper exists in great abundance, and as a sulphuret is present in nearly all the gold-bearing lodes; and in like condition, and as a carbonate in distinct veins by itself. Iron ore is in boundless profusion, both spathic and magnetic, and apparently inexhaustible deposits of a semi-bituminous coal, and both in close proximity to the mines of the precious metals. Galena ore is found in distinct veins of great strength, as is also argentiferous galena. Fire-clay and lime stone in unlimited quantity, also, soap stone. Petroleum, one well alone furnishing sufficient for the consumption of the entire community. Salt also is manufactured, springs being numerous. Hot and cold soda springs, ditto sulphur, are found in different localities, some of which being improved, are made the resort of invalids and pleasure seekers. Other minerals are frequently met with, as agate, actinolite, alabaster, alunite, Amazon stone, amethyst, anhydrite, aventurine quartz, &c., &c., from which may be obtained

"Many a gem of purest ray serene."

The streams of the plains abound in many varieties of fish, and the limpid mountain waters are alive with trout. Vast herds of buffalo graze within her borders. Thousands of antelope, and *classic* jack rabbits, gambol upon her plains, whilst elk, black tailed deer, bison and mountain sheep, with enough of cinnamon bears and mountain lions to give zest to the hunter's sport, feed in the valleys and parks of her mountains. A climate unsurpassed for salubrity, tonic and invigorating, destitute of humidity and possessing every variety of temparature, excepting the torrid. From every consideration, climatic and material, that constitute fitness for the abode of man, it is unsurpassed.

No picture of Colorado is complete, however [illegible] palling. Their early and persistent appreciation of the great prize they possess, savors of prescience. Justice cannot be done them in one short article. Enterprising and intelligent, an intense spirit of nationality has distinguished them. When the Congress of 1860—'61 gave them an Organic Act, providing for the regular organization of civil government, they cheerfully surrendered the one they had created for themselves, and established the new one. Found occupying the valleys of the plains, and the declivities of the mountains, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and mining at the outbreak of the unnatural rebellion, when the tocsin of war sounded, with hearts and hands, they declared for the *old flag*.

Under the civil and military leadership of Gov. Gilpin and Colonel, now Gen. Slough, a regiment of her adventurous spirits was at once organized, and none too soon, as subsequent events proved. The leading men of the rebel Government had a correct appreciation of the immense mineral value of the Rocky Mountain system, and none more so than Jeff. Davis himself. In addition of the great material advantage its acquisition would be to his Confederacy as a source of supply of the precious metals, and as an element of temptation in his diplomacy with foreign powers, the directly pernicious effect of a cutting in twain of the North geographically, separating the people of the Pacific States and Territories—then thought to be friendly to the rebellion—from those of the Atlantic, was also clearly perceived by him. Accordingly the winter of 1861 and '62 found General Sibley with a force of upwards of 3,000 Texan troops quietly marching from Texas upon New Mexico and Colorado, expecting an easy prey. Encountering General Canby in the former territory, with 1,000 regulars and four regiments of New Mexican troops, he defeated them, and after formally taking possession of the capitol, Santa Fe, was preparing to march upon Fort Union, containing several millions of public stores, and defended by a few companies of Union soldiers. A cry came up out of Macedonia for help. Colonel Slough was ordered to march with his regiment of infantry to the rescue. Improvising a transportation train "whose like we ne'er shall see again," without tents or blankets—for they had neither, his regiment in five days marched one hundred and seventy-two miles, and with 400 additional troops precipitated themselves upon General Sibley's victorious forces, and defeating them in two pitched battles, sent them "whirling" out of the Territory, and down the Rio Grande, thus saving Fort Union with its millions of stores, rescuing New Mexico from the grasp of the Confederacy, and preventing the Territorial dismemberment of the Republic, and the accomplishment of the pet scheme of the rebel leaders. Two other regiments were afterwards raised, altogether making over three thousand soldiers contributed by a community of less than thirty thousand souls. No portion of our common country can justly claim a more brilliant record. Thus much in brief of their martial prowess.

Their peaceful pursuits were no less victorious. Agriculture flourished, and smiling, fruitful fields blessed the labor of the husbandman. The everlasting *hills*, whose stupendous forms had maintained a gloomy silence through *chiliads* of years, now made musical with the busy hum of human industry, were ransacked and made to give up their hidden wealth. Towns were built and habitations arose everywhere. Lines of intercommunication were opened over roads constructed at great cost. Artificial water courses were made to aid agriculture and mining. Workshops and manufactories were located, schools and churches established, and institutions of learning founded, and during all this time a merciless and savage foe, surrounding them on every side, had to be watched, and at times chastised. Their labor seemed many times as ill-fated as was that of Sisyphus. Floods would come, and devastation and destruction would destroy the efforts of months. Fires would, in the twinkling of an eye, blot out the works of years, but undismayed, new labors would soon replace them with more substantial works and edifices.

A decade of years has not witnessed their labors, but in that short time, they have been schooled in that best of schools, adversity, and have laid the foundation for a great and growing future, which is destined to be as permanent as their mountains, and as fruitful as their valleys.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recent law journals have contained reports of suits of great interest to bankers. A party in Quebec who sought to recover of a bank for amount said by him to have been short paid on check, of course lost his case because he did not count the money before he left the bank. In the absence of a safe deposit company in Boston, a late suit between a depositor and a New Orleans national bank is of great interest to our capitalists. A trunk, containing $7,500, was left in care of a bank, and by it was delivered without orders from the owner to an illegitimate son of the depositor. The son absconded and spent the money. The bank, in defense, claimed that they had reason to believe that the party to whom they delivered the trunk had authority to act for the owner; and, in addition, denied their responsibility on the ground that it received no compensation for the care of the lost property. The judge ruled that the delivery was a case of negligence, and that the bank must be held responsible for the carelessness of its officials.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York from January 1 to December 26, 1866, was 227,343. The arrivals last year to the same date were 192,335. The receipts of the Commissioners of Emigration, including a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have been $604,104 17; the expenditures for the emigrants were $559,271 10.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has under consideration certain amendments to the internal revenue tax list. One of these amendments reduces the tax on cotton, which is especially objectionable to the South, and to the merchants in the Atlantic cities. On the other hand, it is asserted that, of the $490,000,000 raised during the last fiscal year from customs and internal revenue, the South paid but little except the cotton tax of $20,000,000.

In New York, about ten days ago, a young man left his wife in Moore street, and said he would return in a short time and go to the Masonic Fair with her. He did not come back, and the coroners, the police and the dead house, were consulted in vain day after day, and telegrams of inquiry sent to distant friends. A few days ago the wife received a dispatch from New Orleans, saying that he went on board of a New Orleans steamer to see how she looked, and while on board she sailed.

In Canton, lately, a young lady hanged herself because her husband scolded her for giving away sixteen dollars in charity. The person for whom the money was intended did not get it, and she poisoned herself in her vexation, and a third person who had intercepted the sixteen dollars, hearing that his dishonesty had caused the death of two others, threw himself into a well.

The firm of Dillie & Son, of Troy, safe makers, has failed, though it is hoped it may prove to be only a temporary suspension. The liabilities are $550,000, and the assets $60,000. During last summer the concern employed three hundred men, whose monthly pay amounted to $19,000, and the daily productions were valued at $2,500. The immediate occasion of the present embarassments is said to be the purchase of lands, mines, furnaces and machines at Reigelsville, Pa., about a year ago.

Depression in Musical Enterprises.—There is a marked and universal depression in musical enterprises in our country. The best talent, whether in opera or concert, fail to insure for managers recognition from the public. Maretzek, with a choice opera troupe, has just closed an unsuccessful season in New York, and gone to the lesser cities. The French troupe in New York are not meeting with success, and the concert givers, there and elsewhere, make the same complaint.

Great Natural Curiosity.—A California letter says: Everybody has heard of our great Yo Semite Falls 1,300 feet high. A still greater wonder has been recently discovered on the South Fork of the Tuolumne river—in the shape of falls 700 feet higher than the Yo Semite—presenting the magnificent panorama of a fall of a large volume of water a distance of 2,000 feet. Niagara must look to her laurels.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Sprague and wife have returned from their European tour, thus contradicting the rumors that she had left his bed and board, and that he had followed here solely to obtain the requisite documents for a divorce. Certainly, to all appearances, they are a most affectionate couple, and her father, Chief Justice Chase, who resides with them, pronounces the divorce story an unfounded slander. Mrs. Sprague has, of course, brought back a Parisian wardrobe, which is the admiration of her female acquaintances. The waists, they say, are short; the skirts are gored, fitting almost tightly below the belt, and then becoming so much larger that there is a long train, all of the breadths being richly trimmed.

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, who is detained from Washington by severe illness, is improving. On Christmas day he walked out for the first time.

—M'me Ristori has written her friends in Europe that her intentions are to remain twelve months in America; upon her return to Europe she will bid farewell to the stage, and make Florence her home. The palace she is building on the Lung Arno will then be completed. This building is an elegant and yet severe style, suited with the austere genius of the tragic muse. In a frieze between pilasters of two different orders of architecture she is represented in her most celebrated parts.

—The amenities of politics in Nevada are rather peculiar. On Thanksgiving day, Mr. Winters, late Democratic candidate for Governor, got boozy, and announced his ability and willingness to whip any black Republican, whereupon he was soundly thrashed by State Comptroller Nightingill.

—A Washington gossip says: It seems odd on looking over the Congressional directory to see the (*) asterisk which denotes a wife against the name of Charles Sumner, who has always been regarded as an incorrigible old bachelor. Yet he has gone and done it, and has exchanged his chambers for a handsome house on I street, where he dispenses good cheer at an admirably appointed dinner table to his friends. The diplomats say that his wines are the best in Washington, that his cook is a *cordon bleu*, and that his table is served in true Parisian style. Who would have ever thought it? Now we may expect to see Mr. Anthony follow suit—indeed the correspondents have said that he is engaged, but the ladies doubt it. A very charming *demoiselle* from his State of Rhode Island, however, who has been one of the congressional belles here during the past two seasons, has been wooed and won by a gallant gentleman from the same State who served on the staff of Gen. Burnside during the war.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsop's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale pints.
Guiness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest of Malt Liquors known. We also have a large and choice stock of Medicinal Liquors, such as French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in original packages, and guarantee perfectly pure. Also, the celebrated California Wines and Brandy, of Perkins, Stern & Co's brand which is alone sufficient evidence of their purity and excellence. And the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a pure article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR, OF ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS, PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO., SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE REV. E. A. WILSON'S Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST, NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30. je14

COAL, COAL.

The subscriber has for sale

CHOICE COAL,

From the Baltimore Veins of Wilkesbarre, delivered here on the Pennsylvania Railroad Cars, and any points on their Road.

DAVID M'CORMICK.

Harrisburg, December 21, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANTS & MANUFAC'RS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United States Government Tax.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE MARINE OIL COMPANY, Corner Water and Market streets, Pittsburgh, December 26, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE MARINE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings for this month, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 149 Wood street, on and after January 5th, 1867.
E. E. RINEHART, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.
LOGAN & GREGG have this day admitted to copartnership GREGG PARK, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and GEORGE R. LOGAN, who will continue, under the style of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., The Importation and General Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. January 1st, 1867.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS ARE CAUTIONED
Against making or selling the Hero or Excelsior Fruit Jars as made last season, as they infringe upon Letters Patent of the United States, held by us.
SHEET METAL SCREW CO., New York City.

DIAMOND RINGS.
We have on hand a very nice supply of Solitaire and Cluster Rings.
J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth street.

SKATES MADE TO ORDER AND warranted Cast Steel and hardened to File Temper, at $3 50 to $4 50 per pair.
Skates sharpened, hollow ground, per pair 25 cts.
Skates altered from plain to rocker or from rocker to plain, at the Great Western Polishing and Grinding Shop, foot of Marbury street, Duquesne Way.
JOHN TILDSLEY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The House is a neat Brick, containing a Double Cellar, Hall, Six Rooms and a Finished Attic. Water in the house and Gas in every room and all in prime order. Inquire at 81 WEST STREET, Allegheny.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker AND AUCTIONEER.
I will organize in the Board of Trade Rooms, above the Third National Bank,
AN OPEN STOCK BOARD,
On THURSDAY, January 3d 1867.
Regular sales of stocks on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
At the meeting on Thursday a Committee will be appointed to report Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Board.

HOMINY, HOMINY, HOMINY.
10 Bbls. PEARL FLINT HOMINY and GRITTS, just received and for sale by
LEWIS & McCLURE, 246 Liberty street.

LAWYERS' AND DOCTORS' SHINGLES DONE AT J. F. CLULEY'S, 139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LARD—A FRESH LOT OF CHOICE KETTLE RENDERED
Just Received. For sale by CHAS C BALSLEY, 201 Liberty street.

F. H. DONALDSON, COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
137 Bbls. prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
20 Hhds. fair to do Sugar,
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.
J. S. DILWORTH, 130 and 132 Second street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES, I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER, 221 and 223 Liberty street.

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

GET NONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR, CITY HALL, Every Evening. Tuesday, Jan'y 1, 1867

NEW GOODS, GOOD BARGAINS, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
At $1 50 Good Balmoral Skirts.
At 12 1-2 cts. Good Dark Prints.
At 44 cts. Heavy Barred Flannel.
At 30 cts. Heavy White Flannel.
BROWN AND BLUE BLANKETS.
WHITE BLANKETS, best makes and clean.
SHAWLS, new and clean.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, great Bargains.
POPLIN PLAIDS, and WOOL PLAIDS, EMPRESS COLTHS, very low, FRENCH MERINOS,
SHIRTING MUSLIN, PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN, 10-4 SHEETING.
TABLE DIAPER, TOWELLING, NAPKINS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NUBIAS, SHIRT FRONTS, IRISH LINEN, &c., &c.
THE ATTENTION OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS Is invited to my stock, as it will be found Complete, New and at Low Prices, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

SELLING OUT OF A WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
The undersigned, having determined to quit business, offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, PIECE GOODS, AS CLOTH, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, COTTONADES, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.
Also, of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.
They also offer for sale to any party or parties who wish to engage in the business, their well known establishment of twenty years' standing, with an extensive custom.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO., 137 WOOD STREET.

SHEET ZINC!
C. G. HUSSEY & CO.,
Have been appointed Agents for this Superior Zinc, manufactured at La Salle, Illinois, and now offer it in this market at the lowest CASH RATES, in packages of 250 lbs, 500 lbs, 1,000 lbs.
We offer of our own manufacture
SHEET COPPER, cut to sizes as required.
SIDES AND BOTTOMS, for Still and Brew Kettles.
COPPER BOTTOMS,
SHEET BRASS,
BRASS KETTLES, &c., and deal in METALS of all kinds.
C. G. HUSSEY & CO. 37 FIFTH STREET.

A. ANDERSON, Oyster Packer, CRISFIELD, MD., ALL ORDERS RECEIVED AT 136 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters fresh in Cans, Kegs and Buckets, or in Shell by the barrel. These Oysters are taken from Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market. By special arrangements with the express companies, those who order may rely on a constant supply and prompt delivery.

TANKS, Tanks, Tanks.
Having removed our Tank Building Works from No 165 Lacock street, to the corner of CARROLL STREET and PASTURE LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for
All Sizes of Tanks
For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.
Our aim is to give our customers in every respect a first class article, and we guarantee to furnish those who may favor us with their orders with as good Tanks in every particular as can be made, and at REDUCED PRICES.
Oil Refineries Fitted Up, Tanks Repaired and Cemented.
Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S, No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., Box No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.
H. T. PRICE & CO.

HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE.
The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for furnishing the FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered to the public in this vicinity, from the Homewood Lakelet, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accessible by the cars, or by the Greensburg Turnpike. The Lakelet covers twelve acres of clean meadow land, and is fed by two clear soft water springs. The ice is as pure as a crystal, being free from all impurities or foreign substances. Capacity of Ice House 2,500 tons. Address A. J. RICH & CO., Homewood Lakelet Ice Company, Wilkinsburg Postoffice, Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

MONEY FOR THE ENTERPRISING.
LIMING'S IMPROVED STOVE DAMPER
Checks the Draught, Regulates the Heat, Saves Fuel, Saves Money
EVERYBODY LIKES IT. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. LIVE MEN MAKE MONEY WITH IT. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE. STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.
Send Stamp for Circular, or call on J. N. WHIDDEN, No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

300 Bags Choice and Roas'g Coffee,
100 Bbls A Sugar,
100 Bbls Granulated & Crushed Sugar,
100 Bbls Extra C Sugar,
200 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar,
25 Bbls Lovering's Syrup,
75 Bbls Booth & Edgar Syrup,
50 Bbls Franklin Syrup,
50 Bbls New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
200 Bxs Valentia Raisins,
200 do Layer do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Peel.
J. D. DRAVO, NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

LAMPS, LAMPS.
The greatest assortment of Lamps at REDUCED PRICES, and the best No. 1 REFINED OIL (110 fire test) by G. PORZEL, No. 90 SMITHFIELD STREET. Lamps promptly Repaired.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, Stoves, Hollow Ware, TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.
ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
I. W. GRAFTON.

HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES, AT BLACKMORE'S, No. 24 ST. CLAIR STREET.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE, 253 Liberty Street.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

STONE CUTTERS' MALLETS.—Just received, 6 dozen best Hickory Stone Cutters' Mallets, assorted sizes, for sale at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Fine First Class Goods, AT POPULAR PRICES, prior to taking stock, in order to close out the balance of our Winter Stock OF FINE FOREIGN WOOLENS. WE WILL OFFER THEM At Reduced Prices.
And have them made up to order in our usual mode. We employ none but the Best Talent, and our Workmanship is always guaranteed to give satisfaction.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE, MERCHANT TAILORS, 63 FIFTH ST.

IMPORTANT TO BRICK MAKERS.
30,000 BRICK IN TEN HOURS, WITH EIGHT MEN!
SWORD'S STEAM POWER BRICK MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY The Pittsburgh Brick Machine AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.
This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory,) is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard, and makes brick as fast you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use.
A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Glenwood, 4 miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad. Machines, Yard, County and State Rights for sale.
For full information apply for circulars in person or by mail at the office. We are prepared to fill large contracts of brick. Samples of the brick to be seen at 70 Fifth street and the Office.
Address the PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Office,
359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
S. M. Kier, President, A. Ackler, Vice President; W. M. M'Cracken, Treasurer; S. A. Sheppard, Secretary.
Directors—S. M. Kier, A. Ackley, W. B. Brickell, John Aiken, W. M. Culp.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES,
I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from
5,000 PAIRS, Of Various Makes.
Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
JAMES BOWN, 136 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH GAS SAVING CO., Office, No. 2 MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
OFFICERS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY, J. McD. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT, N. J. BIGLEY.

JAMES E. STRICKLER. C. H. MORLEDGE.
Iron City SPICE MILLS, FIFTH STREET EXTENSION Near Pennsylvania Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
PURE SPICES, Mustard.
Fresh Ground Corn Meal, Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted, Rye Flour.
Having recently purchased the IRON CITY SPICE MILLS, the undersigned will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES, MUSTARD, Etc. for Wholesale and Retail Dealers, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public.
R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the Mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers.
STRICKLER & MORLEDGE

CARD.
In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Retail, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. The Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO OIL.
Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 33 MARKET STREET.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Auditors appointed to audit and settle the Bounty Accounts of the Board of School Directors of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, will meet at the residence of Thomas Penny, in the Borough of McKeesport, on
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 3d, 1867,
At 7 o'clock, when and where all parties interested may attend.
THOMAS PENNY, LEWIS HANEY, Auditors.
Dec. 22, 1866.

WETTACH & MEASON, SUCCESSORS TO CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at G. H. ANDERSON, No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent.

M. KEARNS' Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory, NO. 446 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

CHAFING DISHES, FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &C. ALL STYLES on hand at the House Furnishing Store of T. H. RICHARDS, 30 FIFTH STREET.

PAPER BAGS. W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also, WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

SUNDRIES—
1 car load Spring Wheat;
200 bush Spring Barley;
1 car load Chop;
600 bush Oats;
500 bush Potatoes;
20 Dressed Hogs;
2 bbls Butter;
150 boxes Cheese.
STURGEON BROS., 303 Liberty street.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS, ON GLASS OR PAPER. LONG & SMITHSON, 60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 201 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. FOR THE HOLIDAYS. WHAT BEAUTIFUL FURS. LATEST STYLES. All Description of Furs, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ELEGANT SKATING FURS,
At LOWEST CASH PRICES. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S FURS. Also, a full and complete assortment of the Fall and Winter styles of GENT'S, YOUTHS' and MISSES'
Hats and Caps, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Charles H. Paulson, NO. 73 WOOD STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GO TO HILLERMAN'S, NO. 75 WOOD STREET.
He has just received and has manufactured a very large lot of FUR GOODS,
For Ladies and Gents, of every conceivable style and variety. Those wishing to make Holiday presents can not do better than to give him a call before purchasing, for his prices are low, and stock complete.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. New Books for the Holidays.
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY, CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, &c.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, In New and Elegant Styles.
THE CHURCH ALMANAC FOR 1867. JUST RECEIVED.
Class Books, Reward Cards and Sunday School Registers, Sermon Paper and French Stationery, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.
E. A. MATSON, CHURCH BOOK STORE 196 SMITHFIELD ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS—ALL KINDS OF Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass CARBON OIL LAMPS, Chandeliers, LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also, warranted non explosive CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO., No. 61 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Desks, inlaid and plain;
Albums, fine binding;
Family Bibles, in elegant binding;
Prayer Books;
Webster's Unabridged, fine binding;
Porfolios Pocket Books;
Handkerchief Boxes;
Ladies' Satchels and Purses;
Gold Pens and Holders;
Fine Editions of the Poets;
Elegant English Gift Books;
Juvenils, &c.
OUR LIST OF HOLIDAY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH.
J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 WOOD STREET.

CHRISTMAS—TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, AT FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh. Dealers in particular, and the public in general, are requested to call and examine our unrivalled stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS for the Holidays, which we offer to the Trade and at Retail, at the VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT W. W. WATTLE'S NO. 41 FIFTH STREET.
I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of FINE GOLD WATCHES, RICH GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER WARE, SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, FORKS, SPOONS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays.
Gray & Logan, 47 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Are now offering during the Holidays special inducements to all those having purchases to make of
Boys' Youths' or Children's SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
FOR A PRESENT. Nothing can be more suitable than articles in our line, and as Boys' Clothing is a speciality with us, we are enabled to offer a larger assortment than any other house in the city, and at prices to suit the times. An early call is respectfully solicited by
GRAY & LOGAN, 47 ST. CLAIR ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. JUST RECEIVED ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES AT H. SMITH'S Merchant Tailoring Establishment, NO. 84 WYLIE STREET.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers, White Shirts, Over-shirts, Gloves, Sacks, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

NOURSE & THOMAS, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 60 FOURTH ST., Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the Ladies. RARE GOODS, CLOTHES, MANGLES GOFFERING OR Fluting Irons.
We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT No. 124 Wood Street. W. W. BRADSHAW.

SPECTACLES, TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,
Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 32 ST. CLAIR ST., by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

NOTICES

NORWICH OIL AND MINING COMPANY, OFFICE 503 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
A STATED MEETING OF the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY morning, January 7th, 1867, at 11 o'clock.
JOHN HARROLD, Secretary.

OFFICE BOATMAN'S F. & M. INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, December 31, 1866.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office in Bagaley's Building, Water street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND SPRING GARDEN PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
H. BRADY WILKINS, JOS. S. BROWN, JOHN M. TIERNAN, R. T. LEECH, JOSHUA RHODES, CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, N. B. HOGG, J. T. STOCKDALE, THOS. M. MARSHALL, Corporators.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1867 at the Office of the Company, No. 73 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. The polls will be open until 4 o'clock P. M.
W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Co., PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY 14th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 south Third street, Philadelphia. Annual election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on MONDAY, the 14th of January 1867, at 10½ o'clock at which time the annual election of Directors will be held.
T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

OFFICE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 27th, 1866.
ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office in Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, FIFTH WARD, December 27th, 1866.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Trust Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WESTERN PA., No. 67 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, December 28th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1867 between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock to hear the Report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers for the ensuing year.
By order of J. B. D. MEEDS Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL CO., St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, January 10, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY RIVER NAVIGATION CO., December 22, 1866.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, January 3 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. K. CALDWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE CHARTIERS VALLEY R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, December 22, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, at No. 77 Fourth street, at which time and place an election for seven Directors will be held, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

OFFICE PITTS. & STEUBENVILLE R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, December 22, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, will be held at No. 77 Fourth street, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, M., at which time and place an election for President and twelve Directors will be held.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 57 (Burke's Building) Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.
A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for Directors of the First National Bank will take place on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, at the bank, between 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

NOTICE—ANNUAL MEETING OF CLARION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867.
J. T. BLAIR, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 8, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 2d TUESDAY OF JANUARY (8th) 1867, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., ALLEGHENY, PA., December 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, December 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, will take place at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—
THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Iron and Steel Association, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867.
A full attendance of members is desired. By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY McALLISTER, Jr., Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, December 8th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
C. H. RIGGS Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867 between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 55 MARKET STREET, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.—That an election for President and Managers of the PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of Bruce & Negley, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
G. W. HAILMAN, Secretary.
November 19th, 1866.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting U. S. 7-30 NOTES, 1st SERIES, INTO U. S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, NO 317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LARD OIL.—25 BARRELS
Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 201 Liberty street.

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON ROLLERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one-half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for Sheet Iron Rollers, warranted English Standard. For sale at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a Drug or Manufacturing House. Has traveled two years in the West; best city references given. Address K, COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

WANTED—BOARDING.

WANTED.—BOARDING—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE. A private family preferred. Address J. H., at this office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM for a Gentleman, Wife and Daughter, seven years old, in a private family, or where there are but few Boarders. A large, pleasant room required. Address "BOARD" Commercial office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE—eight, ten or twelve Rooms, on Fifth, Fourth, Third, Grant or Ross streets, near Court House. Address at THIS OFFICE "Tenant."

WANTED—ROOM.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A single room with board and fire at night, for which a liberal price will be paid. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. References exchanged. Address, for two days, R., No. 64 Fourth street, up-stairs.

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED TO SELL—A GOOD ROUTE ON THIS PAPER. Call at OFFICE between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—PARTNER.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS PARTNER, with [illegible] $15,000 to $20,000, to engage [illegible] Manufacturing Business that h[illegible] conducted for ten years past at a [illegible] cent. and is now capable of being [illegible] larged. An active, energetic man [illegible] the capital, satisfactory testimonials will be required, and furnished as well. Address, with real name, letter L, Commercial office.

WANTED—ON COMMISSION.

WANTED ON CONSIGNMENT—Goods, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Produce, Grain, &c., bought on Commission. Best of references. Authorized Agent for MacKeown & Bros' Carbon and Lubricating Oils, Paints, &c. Address A. B. PAUL, Cadiz Junction, P. C. & C. R. R.

WANTED—FARMERS.

WANTED—100 FARMERS TO Engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN to operate in the city of Pittsburgh and various towns throughout the state. The business will be to take orders for POMEROY'S NEW AMERICAN HEAT REGULATOR, which is meeting with unbounded success. Warranted to save one-third in fuel. Extraordinary wages may be realized for the next four months. Call on or address soon, P. LATHROP, Jr., No. 4 Lyman's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED.—AGENTS—FOR A Magnificent Work. THE REPUBLICAN COURT, Or "American Society in the Days of Washington," with 25 fine steel engravings of DISTINGUISHED WOMEN. Just out. Is having an immense sale. Agents making from $10 to $20 per day. Send for circulars. Address EDWIN CLARK, General Agent for D. Appleton & Co., Postoffice Box 654, Pittsburgh, Pa., or call at Room 57 St. Clair Hotel, between 1 and 2 or 6 and 9 P. M.

WANTED.—100, 1,000, 10,000 men to sell Andrews' Gas Genator, which can be attached to any lamp, makes the best gaslight in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle, will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retailing at $1 00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—TO SELL AN INTEREST in a new patent just issued; one of the most useful and money-making inventions out; a mint of money can be made by any live man. On exhibition for a few days at No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—$25 BARTLETT SEWING Machine. Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE--TO LET.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE,
On North side of Liberty street, near Elevator, with Good Will of Business. For terms, &c., address Box C, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, to January 5th, 1867.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke;
1 8½ do 20 do
1 15 do 30 do
All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop, On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE:
For the term of 21 YEARS, from the 1st of August next, those two Houses and Lots on Liberty street, the houses at present occupied by S. George & Co., and R. & A. C. Duncan. Possession to be given 1st of April next. Proposals will be received by the subscriber until the 5th of January next.
SAMUEL GEORGE, 289 Liberty st.

HORSES FOR SALE.
Four good work Horses, one pair of small sized Horses, very nice, for light work or driving purposes. Call and see them at HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stables, FIRST ST., near Monongahela House.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY AT ST. LOUIS FOR SALE.
Consisting of Planers, Lathes, Boring Mills, Chipping Machines, Drills, &c., with all the Tools, Patterns and Flasks. The Engine and Gearing are in excellent condition. The Building and Grounds can be bought, or leased on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, decline in health. Inquire of
J. FULTON, No. 53 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACCEPTABLE Partner, ONE-FOURTH INTEREST in the KITTANNING ROLLING MILL.
Apply to WM. B. BRICKELL, Of Martin, Brickell & Co., No 80 Water St.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. RARE CHANCE.
LARGE MANSION, freshly remodelled [illegible] paired, in complete order, with all modern [illegible] niences.
TWO AND A HALF ACRES
In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania road, six miles out, and about four minutes' [illegible] a regular Station. Apply at
119 FIRST ST[illegible]

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE
No. 81 Fourth street, near Wood, now occupied in part by Messrs Tiernan & Hays, Attorneys. For price and terms inquire at PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Corner Wood and Fourth.

TO LET. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
Of BUILDING on Duquesne Way, second door from Hand Street Bridge.
McCREIGHT, CUSHMAN & [illegible] Duquesne Way, below [illegible]

JOHN D. BAILEY Stock and Real Estate Broker

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker AND AUCTIONEER.
Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, Real Estate, &c.
Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises. Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended to.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES.
On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the Perryville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned, The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, three, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, two bath rooms, and two water closets, also finished attic. Lot 26x100, to an alley. The house is furnished with a heater, and all modern conveniences. Brick Stable and Carriage House on the alley.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad: 1 Lot 2¾ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 4 Lots, 4 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 20 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

PAPER SACKS. GODFREY & CLARK, No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,
The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.

NOTICE. AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to CURT[illegible] Corner W[illegible]

PARKER'S RO[illegible]
Expressly for Coach and [illegible] received, a full assortment o[illegible] JAMES B[illegible]

...Daily Commercial

...E OLD FASHIONED CHOIR.

BY BENJ. F. TAYLOR.

...anted sometimes, the old Bethel-bent beam
...unded to earth in the Patriarch's dream,
...adder of song in that wilderness rest
...e pillow of stone o the B ne of the Blest,
...angels descending to dwell wi h us here,
...undred" and "Corinth" and "China" and
...pan

...earts are not dead, not under the sod,
...e breaths can blow open to Heaven and
...e Street" leads by a bright golden road,
...to the hymns that in harmony flowed—
...sweet human psalms in the old fashioned
...irl that sang alto—the girl that sang air!
...ing to his praise," the minister said;
...alm books at once fluttered open at "York."
...heir long dotted wings in the words that he
...e leader leaped into the tune just ahead,
...tely picked up the key note with a fork
...vicious old viol went growling along
...els of the girls, in the rear of the song.

...ot a wing—bid no genii come.
...onderful web from Arabian loom,
...no again up the river of Time,
...e world was in rhythm and life was its
...me:
...e stream of the years flowed so noiseless and
...row,
...s it there floated the song of a sparrow,
...g of green carraway carries me there,
...d village church and the old village choir,
...ear of the floor my feet slowly swung
...ed the sweet pulse of the praise as they
...g.
...tiory aslant the afternoon sun
...le raft of gold in God's temple begun!
...smile at the nasals of old Deacon Brown,
...owed by scent till he ran the tune down,
...sister Green with more goodness than grace,
...fell on the tunes as she stood in her place
...re "Coronation" exultantly flows,
...reach the high tones on the t ps of her toes!
...nd of the leaf they went with their song,
...e choir and chorus together be long,
...ates! Let me hear them again—
...abbath, forever amen!

Italy.

...correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, ...iting from ...y gives the following ...icture of that country at the pres... time: "In 1855 a decree was issued, ...which 2,099 monasteries and nun... were broken up. These institu... ...d an annual income from invested ...y amounting to $730,000, and which ...living to 4,726 priests, monks and ...One hundred and eighty-two of ...tablishments had no revenue, but ...elter to 3,145 monks, who went ...or to door begging their bread. ...t it be remembered, was in the ...m of Sardinia alone. The law ...which this property was taken by ...e provided that it should be de... ...the education of the people, and ...law was passed establishing a sys... ...ublic instruction, and also a port... ...the Ministry, having the edu... ...the people in charge.

...xecution of this decree brought the ...f the Pope upon Victor Emanuel, ...vas the beginning of a new era for ...The school system of the United ...nd of Prussia were consulted, pro... ...l gentlemen were sent to America, ...ought back school-books which ...en translated into Italian, and are ...use in the public schools of the ...m.

...years passed, bringing the strug... ...859—the short, decisive campaign, ...ng at Magenta and ending at Sol... ...y which the Austrians were push... ...f Lombardy; followed by the rev... ...in Tuscany, Naples—or the Two ...as that Kingdom was called—and ...es of the Church, all of which, ...exception of the present territory ...Pope, were annexed to Sardinia. ...k more correctly, we should say, ...Constitution and King of Sardinia ...epted by the people of these king... ...id duchies, and that Italy became

...s at that time was ground to pov... ...l degradation between two mill... ...hat of the Bourbon King and that ...hurch. Which ground hardest it ...ult to say. The King was a despot ...ant; he was, however, but one ...while those ecclesiastics who lived ...e people were numbered by thou... There were 1020 establishments for ...ontaining 13,611 monks, of whom ...re mendicants. The remaining ...d an annual revenue of $936,000. ...ddition there were 272 nunneries, ...ng 8,001 nuns, having an annual ...from invested property, of $950,000, ...a total annual income of one ...eight hundred and eighty thou... ...llars, consumed by 12,713 men and ...who were non-producers in the ...nity, and who, however frequent ...ayers may have been, gave only ...and the counting of beads in re... ...with, perhaps, on the part of the ...casional nursing to the sick.

...valuation of this property is estima... ...about fifty million dollars. Fifty ...will build fourteen hundred miles ...ad, at the rate of thirty-five thous... ...dollars per mile—the average cost of ...the United States. It would open ...from the St. Paul to the Columbia ...nd bring Boston within twenty... ...ys of Shanghai. This in various ...and all been obtained from the ...and was used solely for the benefit ...ases named, who controlled it in... ...ependent of the State.

...besides these twelve thousand well ...ons were the mendicants—nearly ...ousand beggars—who spent their ...veling from door to door, begging ...I saw a number of these mendi... ...Venice, men in dirty grey cloaks, ...piece of rope round the waist, bare... ...bare feet, with bags on their ...ers filled with potatoes, pieces of ...urnips, cabbages, or whatever the ...epers, hucksters and women had ...to give. A filthier set I never have

...e not to confound the convents and ...ies with the churches, which are ...ed of almost fabulous wealth. The ...n the valuation of the property of ...gdom gives the total annual reve... ...e colleges, chapters and churches ...en million two hundred thousand ...Let this be capitalized at four ...and we have an investment of ...een hundred million *dollars*, ...nd controlled by *the* Roman ...Italy, *not including* the enor... ...wealth accumulated at Rome! This ...qual to four-fifths of the present ...lebt of the United States, the ...which has been taken from the ...various methods.

...lly possible to conceive of the ...and debasement of the people ...onstitution of Sardinia was ex... ...Naples and the States taken ...hurch. Those provinces which ...under the Pope were lowest ...the scale. In that territory, ac... ...the census of 1864, of every 1,... ...912 could neither read nor ...Throughout the whole of the Basil... ...Naples, more than nine-tenths ...ople were neither able to read or ...Piedmont stands highest of all the ...in the scale of intelligence, ...there, 573 out of every 1,000 are ...read or write.

...ccording to the census of 1864, out of a ...ation of 21,703,810, there were on... ...who could read and write! ...was a country where the Roman re... ...the only religion. Education ...in the hands of the priests, ...nuns, who were under the ju... ...the Pope, and who were inde... ...e State. In Naples alone there ...arge parishes which had no ...the few schools which were in ...were taught by men who were ...most elementary knowledge. ...be understood as saying that ...an priests are ignorant and ...en; on the contrary many ...learned and accomplished, but ...re not found teaching common ...occupy high positions in the ...or in ecclesiastical colleges.

...prehend the condition of Italy as ...ears ago, we must compare it ...nited States or as the United ...d be if it were like Italy. Im... ...New England, New York, New ...nsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Ill... ...Michigan to have less than one ...schools, and all the people of ...every man, woman and child ...to read or write—seventeen ...utter ignorance, and you will ...dition of Italy! Churches by ...ousand, priests without number, but ...schools, newspapers and printing ...e a e to take all these things ...eration, if we would rightly ...the condition of the Italy of ...e are to keep in mind also that ...ivilization of the Roman church.

...DUCATIONAL.

...IGHT SCHOOL,

...STREET, opposite the Postoffice, ...will commence Wednesday Evening, ...1867. Instructions by Practical Book... ...$14 for three months, payable in ...C. C. COCHRAN, R. L. MORROW.

...NSYLVANIA MILITARY ...ACADEMY, ...ester, Delaware County, Pa.

...f this institution will be resumed on

...day, January 3, 1867.

...thoroughly educated and experienced ...duct the English, Classical, Scientific ...and Military Departments of the ...tion is given to the Moral and Religious ...cadets. ...apply to the following patrons of the ...Pittsburgh: ...Jos. Woodwell, Esq., ...Isaac Jones, Esq., ...Robert Dickey, Esq., ...W. S. Haven, Esq., ...Hon J. P. Penney, or to ...THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.

...RN PENNSYLVANIA ...LITARY ACADEMY, AT ...rgreen Hamlet, ...EAR PITTSBURGH.

...tion is now in successful operation, and ...pils can be comfortably accommodated. ...full particulars, regulations, terms, ...nt on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

...gheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, ...th street.

...IC SEWING MACHINE—...R 12,000 NOW IN USE. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents, 24 FIFTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se15 m-TU&W

"A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally. no7-ym Tu.Th.S

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful remedy ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this city who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the great and pleasing play of the

CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

CATARACT OF REAL WATER.

New Scenery, New Dresses, Marches, Properties.

EVENING PERFORMANCE,

CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

To conclude with the favorite drama of

ROB ROY.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867, two Grand Performances.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Upon this occasion first appearance of

MR. A. CHARLES.

DER HEIRATSCANTRAG AUF HELLGOLAND.

EVENING PERFORMANCE to commence at 7½ o'clock, upon which occasion

DR. FAUST'S LAUBERKAEPCHEN;

OR, DIE RAUBERHERBERGE IM WALDE.

(Grand Comic Extravaganza, with songs.)

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 2d, 1867, second appearance of Mr. A. CHARLES,

DR. WESSE.

Comedy in five acts.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

Reproduction for two nights only, of the mysterious drama called

THE PHANTOM:

OR, THE VAMPIRE OF THE HAUNTED CASTLE

A beautiful view of the highest Peaks of Snowden. The Restoration of a Dead Body by the Rays of the Moon, &c., &c. A tremendous Music Hall Melange, by the great Congress of Stars.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. ...

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CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured. No charge unless successful.

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BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, with Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, ready for use. For sale by

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Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET, Between Wood and Smithfield. oc3-1y

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NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

HAVE NOW IN STORE,

150 Bbls Prime Coffee and Hard Sugars;
2,000 Cases Assorted Canned Fruits and Vegetables
200 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Half Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Quarter Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New London Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New Loose Muscatel Raisins;
50 Mats New Seedless Raisins;
500 Drums New Figs;
500 Dozen New Figs, in fancy boxes;
200 Cases Assorted Jellies;
500 Cases Catsups and Pepper Sauce;
25 Casks New Currants;
10 Bbls English Pickles, assorted;
100 Frails Almonds,
200 Sacks Pea Nuts;
10 Bbls Pecans;
20 Bbls Filberts;
25 Bags Brazil Nuts.

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Artists' Material, Looking Glass Plates, Plate Glass, Fresco Window Glass, Engravings, Chromo Lithographs, Paintings, Drawings, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Rosewood, Mahogany, Gilt Mouldings, &c.

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IRON CITY Livery and Sale Stable.

McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors, No. 45 IRWIN STREET. oc26 TuF ym

J. B. M'LAUGHLIN, JR..........JAS. H. M'KINNELL.

W. H. L. ELLIS & CO., Dealers in FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL OYSTERS.

FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received daily by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Terms, cash. ...

J. B. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS..........Director.

LAST WEEK of the present Management.

THIS (New Years) AFTERNOON MATINEE. GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or JEALOUSY.

Last week of the Eminent Actress—To-night

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

And the favorite young actor,

MR. J. C. M'COLLOM,

In her great sensational drama, the

PEEP O'DAY.

Wednesday Grand Farewell Complimentary Testimonial Benefit to C. D. HESS, Director. Universal attraction, Great Bill—Host of Volunteers.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—"TRIBE OF ASA."

SING THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING, AT

EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY, AND AT

MASONIC HALL,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 3d and 4th.

Tickets 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 8¼ o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

Hon. Horace Greeley WILL LECTURE

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Thursday Even'g, Jan. 3, '67.

Subject—"SELF-MADE MEN."

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7¾ P. M. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Academy of Music on Thursday morning, January 3, at 10 o'clock.

No more than Twelve Seats can be secured by one person.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will pass in at upper door.

JAS. B. SCOTT,	R. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT,	OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, JR.,	THOS. S. MILLER,
O. H. P. SCAIFE.	Lecture Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of John Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm, will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.

December 1, 1866.

Valley Forge Plow Works,

121 and 123 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern

PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—

We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS, J. B. CLOW. A. FILSON DALZELL, ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.

LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING, FOR OIL WELLS.

Galvanized Tubing.

ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.

BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

THOMAS HARPER, A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, ADAM AESCHLEMANN. oc9-ym

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

The subscriber offers for sale his property in Connellsville, Fayette county, consisting of a fine large and well finished

BRICK HOUSE,

OF NINE ROOMS, double porches, with good pantry on each porch, all in complete order; brick wash house, with cistern, a well of excellent water at kitchen door. Ample stabling, carriage house, &c. Lot contains three-eighths of an acre, with fruit trees, shrubbery and garden ground; finely located on corner of Main and Prospect street.

Also, a LOT on Prospect street, one quarter of an acre.

The whole is offered for $6,000, which is less than would be the cost of building. Apply to subscriber in Connellsville. L. LINDLEY.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE,

Containing 118 3-10 ACRES, located three miles northwest from Salem, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Good and commodious buildings, large yard filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a great abundance of the different varieties of fruits and berries, excellent timber, never failing spring of water for stock, and situated on a good public road. DAVID STREET, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND.

In Birmingham, between Grosvenor and Denman street, and Virgin alley and Water street. Has on two two story Brick Houses and one Frame fronting on Denman street, now occupied by Mr. Redman. Would be a suitable site for manufacturing purposes. Apply to F. ANDERSON, at Reymer Bros', 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

One Large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE

Frame, of seven rooms and finished garret, all completed in the best style. There is a Stable and Buggy-house on the lot and a pump at the kitchen door. The lot is 24 by 130 feet, and pleasantly located. Shrubbery in the yard. The street is graded and curbed. This property is located on Washington street, in the borough of Manchester and will be sold low and on reasonable terms if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale several very valuable FARMS, situated in Marshall township, Allegheny county, and Adams township, Butler county. Two of these Farms lie in Allegheny county, contiguous to the Perrysville and Zelienople Plank Road, and on which there is a large portion of cleared land under good cultivation; it is also good grape land. Three of the farms situate in Butler county, adjoining those already described, situate on and contiguous to the salt road and Franklin road, and very desirable for grazing and agricultural purposes, having a large portion of cleared and well improved land on each of the farms. There are also four tracts situate in Allegheny county, near Duff's Mill, and on the headwaters of Sewickley Creek, accessible by good roads, and on which there are portions of cleared land, all of which are in good state of cultivation, and well calculated for grazing or farming purposes.

The lands all lie within eighteen miles of Allegheny City, easy of access having leading roads to each of the tracts, all of which are well watered and have abundance of timber. The lands are now owned by the original Patentee, and never before offered for sale. Any person wishing information relative to sale of said lands, will call on ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh, who can inform them as to price and terms of sale, situation, &c. E. G. DUTILH, CHAS. DUTILH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12th, 1866. no21 3awtm

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small tenement and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes walk of the station in the healthful and moral town of Beaver, with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. no21 3awtf

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 117 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a salt well on it in good running order producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved, 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of ROBT. F. WEDDELL, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 20 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. — DIE SINKING, STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

By glowing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER. no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SUNDRIES—

200 casks Soda Ash, 100 casks Pearl Ash, 500 Pig Lead, 100 bbls Wh... Lime, 50 bbls Calcined Cranberries, ... 25 bbls Pearl Hominy, ... 25 bbls New Dried ... In store and for sale by J. ...

COTTON MILLS.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS

WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick, Twine, Battings, Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. no8-ym

JOSHUA RHODES...P. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO. no3

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

DELAWARE Mutual Safety Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$602,770 64	
On Fire Risks	139,691 79	
		$742,462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire Risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c.		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$326,319 66	
Fire Losses	92,897 81	
Return Premiums	40,529 79	
Re-Insurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	33,157 90	
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 58
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn'a. Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Penna. R. R. guarantee	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8,258 25
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	3,950 00
*20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Market value	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05. Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 23
	Balances due at Agencies: Premiums on Marine Policies: Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 00. Estimated value	2,830 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'gh.
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.
John D. Taylor.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOS. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent, 95 Water street, Pittsburgh. M.W.F

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M'Auley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Rees J. Thomas,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	James P. Hanna,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer.	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2d floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT,	CHAS. J. RHODES
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
S. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
JOSHUA RHODES,	GEORGE BINGHAM
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

Capt. J. ATKINSON General Agent.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 6, 7, 10 or 12 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent, 112 Third street.

DRY GOODS.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF WINTER GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S, 21 FIFTH STREET.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS.

A General Reduction AT BATES & BELL'S.

DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON AND COMPANY, 54 Wood St., PITTSBURGH,

OFFER AT ALL TIMES GOOD GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY, JAMES DICKSON, JOHN T. SHANE. no2

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 FIFTH ST.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.

LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.

PATENT EAR MUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new lot just opened.

FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.

LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.

HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.

Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 Fifth Street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

AT JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves, Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Belt Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

PLAIN AND RIBBED WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

LINED BUCK AND KID GLOVES.

MUFFLERS, SCARFS, FOOT MUFFS, DRESSING CASES, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 83 WOOD STREET.

JOHN PORTER, Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE COLLARS,
DRESS GOODS,
FINE SILKS,
CHOICE POPLINS,
SHAWLS, SCARFS,
SUPERIOR GLOVES,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.

JOHN PORTER, 91 MARKET ST. M.W.F

A FULL STOCK OF CANNED FRUITS.

In store and for sale by COOK BROS. & CO., 345 Liberty street.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO., Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

NEW YEARS IN PITTSBURGH.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Greatest Attraction and the grandest Bargains ever offered in the City of Pittsburgh.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO., NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,

Are selling off at NEW YORK PRICES, their extensive stock, consisting of MEN'S and BOYS'

Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, and a splendid line of all kinds of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

New York Prices.

BUY AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO., M.W.F. No. 47 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no30-ym

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. mh10-eod

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers & Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES' WATCHES, LADIES' WATCHES, AND FINE GOLD CHAINS.

A new and handsome stock just received by

DUNSEATH & CO, 56 FIFTH STREET.

THE CELEBRATED Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s SILVERWARE,

IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. RICHARDSON & CO., Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

SARVER & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.,

NO. 49 FEDERAL ST., bet. Lacock & Robinson, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oc25-ym Tu.Th.S

WILL T. WILEY,

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.,

WYLIE STREET, near Fifth. oc12 Tu Th S

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE..........SAM'L H. DRUIT

KANE & DRUIT,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets, ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oc23

J. C. MATTERN, DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, AND FAMILY RECIPES. jy5

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET, mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

WM. M. CLANEY..........WARDER CUMMING.
E. N. HUNTSMAN..........J. L. MILLER.

WM. M. CLANEY & CO, Gas Coal Works,

SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address box 587, Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.

GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn'a R. R., opposite Mechanics street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—

Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. GILLESPIE,	B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
S. McCRICKERT,	WM. RINEHART,
GEO. S. HEAD,	JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT,	JOHN HAYS,
LUCIUS OSGOOD.	

J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. | A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y. S. REYMER, Treasurer.

W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

The Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Company, Miners and Shippers by Railroad of superior Youghiogheny Coal, are prepared to fill promptly orders for Lump Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, at lowest market rates, either in cars for Western trade for gas purposes, or for family or domestic use, at their NEW YARDS, corner ROSS STREET and MONONGAHELA RIVER, opposite Connellsville R. R. Depot, and corner of PENN and TAYLOR STREETS, at upper end of the Skating Park, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. Orders left at Office Yard or through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS MOORE, General Superintendent. no14-eod-rm

COKE, COAL, LIME—

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD.—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY. OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH. OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent. Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE ... je23

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER AT Wholesale and Retail, CARPETS.

A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.

SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,

Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.

English Woolen Druggets,

In Bright Colors, 1½, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS

ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,

SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS,

In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.

New Patterns Cornices, Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced Upholsters to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades, &c. We solicit an examination of our stock by purchasers in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for orders, both as regards goods, prices and facilities for doing the most extensive business in the West.

McFARLAND & COLLINS, 71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. no21-eod

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS., 87 FOURTH STREET,

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

DRUGGETS, CRUMB CLOTHS, HASSOCKS, RUGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS., se29eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

AFGHANS,

ELEGANT, WATER-PROOF, WARM,

The Best and Cheapest SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES IN THE MARKET. Just opened

FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS,

(Direct from Europe), of our personal selection, at New York dealers' rates.

Carpets, &c., &c., &c.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

PIANOS

CHAS. B. BARR...HERMAN T. KNAKE...WM. L. BUETTLER

Barr, Knake & Buettler

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN, AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

W. D. BURKAM,

General Commission Merchant,

No. 44 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLS.

ORDERS FOR GRAIN AND PRODUCE PROMPTLY FILLED.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

FLOUR,

GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale. No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

No. 337 LIBERTY ST.

L. H. VOIGT..........DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 257 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

J. BLAIR..........A. WOODS.

BLAIR & WOODS,

Produce Commission Merchants

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST., no29-ym Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brick and Clay, &c.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET, Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc7-3m

T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my21

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealer in Hops and Malt.

234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila. Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-sw

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

CANNED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

no20 GEORGE SCHLEIEN.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co.,

(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER,

No. 133 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS WE OFFER SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,

PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM FIRST HANDS,

entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and

Note Our Prices, BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

H. CHILDS & CO. oc5-ym

HOLIDAY PRESENTS For Everybody.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

ALL STYLES OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND BALMORALS,

In Endless Variety, AT

THOS. H. PHELPS',

46 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THOMAS McCARTAN, BOOT MAKER,

108 THIRD STREET, oc22-ym-eod under St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices. S. DALZELL, No. 123 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS.

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.

HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL AND WHEEL GREASE.

ALSO, STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.

no16 NO. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,

C. C. NOBLE, Agent,

no13-ym 31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUDOLPH HONEGGER..........PETER SCHMID.

HONEGGER & CO.,

EXPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN PETROLEUM.

Make liberal advances on consignments to our correspondents in Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, and have for sale Drafts on all the principal cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. Agency for the Bremen and Hamburg Steamship Lines.

Office No. 194 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1-ym

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.

M. B. SUYDAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.

Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS., Allegheny City, Pa.

Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-3aw-ym

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR.

Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil,	Dark Engine Oil,
Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
Lt col'd screw-cutting oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 2.

se30-3m

SUPERIOR LUBRIC OIL WORKS.

JOHNSON & PAINE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Superior Lubricating Oils,

For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And No. 1 CARBON OIL.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Send for circular and Price List.

Nos. 5 and 7 HANCOCK ST., se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY B. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN Petroleum and its Products,

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ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST., SALEM, OHIO.

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, Yankee Notions, Gold Pens, General Stationery, Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc18

JOHN LINSENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,) ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. ap7

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bonds, labels, circulars, show cards, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au3

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after December 30, 1866 trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	2.05 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.40 p m	Braddock No. 1	2.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.95 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 19th, 1866, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from Allegheny City as follows:

SHARPSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Anderson street, 7:00, 8:30, 10:50 A. M., 12 noon, 4:00, 6:30 and 8:00 P. M.

Arrive Sharpsburg, 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 7:00 and 8:30 P. M.

Leave Sharpsburg, 6:20, 7:45, 9:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:15 P. M.

Arrive Anderson street, 6:50, 8:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., 2:00, 5:15 and 7:45 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave Anderson street, 6:00 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.

Arrive at Anderson street, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.

ANTES SNYDER, Assistant Superintendent. no20

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1867.

The PASSENGER TRAINS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will arrive and depart from the NEW DEPOT, Corner of Grant and Water streets.

PITTSBURGH, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, December 24th, 1866, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Walker's Accom'n	11:35 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Express	2:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3:20 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERIE, PITTSBURGH AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

—On and after November 19th, Fast Express leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny, 6.10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin, 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4.10 P. M.; Erie, 1.35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5.20. Meadville Accommodation leaves Allegheny, 1:20 P. M. Ninety-seven miles shorter route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin. Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J. A. BURCH, General Ticket Agent, E. & P. R. R., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, E. & P. R. R., Erie, Pa.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2 20 A. M	Chicago Ex.	2 30 A. M
Cleveland Ex.	2 20 "	Cleveland Exp	2 30 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp.	10 25 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 15 "	Wheeling Exp	11 25 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7 00 "	Chicago Exp.	3 50 P. M
Chicago Mail	1 30 P. M	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2 25 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 45 "
Chicago Ex.	2 50 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 40 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M	N. Br'tn Accm	7 20 A. M
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 35 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 55 "
New Castle "	1 30 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	"	7 00 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday. 10 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent. no19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A M	12 00 M
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 20 "	6 00 P M
First Soda Works Ac.	9 30 "	8 00 A M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M	7 00 P M
Exp., to & from Mah'ng.	3 30 "	10 30 A M
Second Soda Works Ac.	5 30 "	2 30 P M
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1 00 "	10 00 A M

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent. oc13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:09 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:56 a. m.
Second " "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:19 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent. W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. mh15

GROCERIES, &C

H. RIDDLE,

NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

MEANS & COFFIN, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

J. A. PAUL..........T. H. GIBSON.

PAUL & GIBSON, Grocers and Ship Chandlers,

No. 227 PENN STREET, Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. oc23-ym 3taw

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH, Successor to THOMAS MOORE, Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. ap18-6m

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh, WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

MR. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. oc13-ym

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER..........JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers OF ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au25-28

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG..........GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO LONG & LANE, PAINTERS,

oc29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE.

All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no6

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TERM EXPIRED.—James Martin, who was convicted on a charge of assault and battery at the present term of Court, and who was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail, was released yesterday from that institution, his term of sentence having expired.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—John McCoy, who was committed to the County Jail on the 27th ult., by Alderman Donaldson, for the larceny of a [illegible] of turkeys from the Diamond Market [illegible], was released yesterday, having secured [the n]ecessary bail to appear at court and answer the charge.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The profits of this Park on Wednesday and Thursday will be given for the benefit of the charitable institutions of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities. It is the desire of the directors that the citizens of both cities will patronize the Park largely on those days. Come one, come all.

BAILEY'S NEW STOCK BOARD.—By reference to advertisement in our columns this morning, it will be observed that this new arrangement goes into effect on Thursday, January 3d, at the Board of Trade Rooms, at 12:30 o'clock, at which time and thereafter on Tuesdays and Thursdays at same hour (as well as 8 o'clock Friday evenings) a regular call of stocks will be made.

NEW YEAR'S AT SALEM, OHIO.—The young men of Columbiana county will have a grand ball and supper this evening, at the Broadway Hotel, Salem. The host of the Broadway, C. H. Cornwell, is an excellent caterer, and the banquet will be a fine affair. Parties from the city desiring to attend this pleasant affair, can reach Salem by the two o'clock P. M. train of to-day.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—This excellent institution, closed during the holidays, will re-open on Wednesday morning, thus affording an excellent opportunity to those who desire to enter. Two new teachers, very highly recommended for experience and utility, will then enter upon their duties. The College was never more prosperous or worthy of patronage.

FIRES FOR THE MONTH.—From the report of Samuel T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, we learn that the number of fires during the month was thirty-one, ten of which were the work of incendiaries. The losses during the same time were $53,315, and the insurance $28,900—Fleming & Torrence, Third street, being the heaviest sufferers. [The nu]mber of blows struck by the alarm bell [illegible]

[illegible]—The fair for the benefit [illegible] now in progress [illegible] visitors and has [illegible] It will be open [illegible] usual, and will close on [illegible] vote on the fireman's horn [illegible] Columbia, 322; Vigilant, 188; [illegible] 22; Niagara, 6. The vote on the harness [illegible] Duquesne, 280; Allegheny, 141.

FURTHER HEARING.—Wm. Robinson and John Hugo, who were arrested some days since on a charge of stealing a pocket book containing six hundred dollars, from Mr. Luther Dicksor, of Lawrence county, at Rush's hotel, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon. Hugo who has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as fireman, for some months past, succeeded in proving his innocence of the charge and was discharged, but Robinson is still held in custody.

RE-ARRESTED.—James Henderson, aged twenty years, was committed to the House of Refuge about eight months ago, for incorrigibility. About a month after he was imprisoned he escaped from the Refuge, and although efforts were made to ferret him out, he could not be found. Since his escape it was ascertained that Henderson had made several trips down the river on a steamboat. On Sunday the officers of the Refuge notified officer John B. Sarber, of the independent police force that young Henderson had returned and was at his father's house in Manchester. The officer accordingly made his appearance at Mr. Henderson's house on Sunday night, and by representing himself as another party, succeeded in obtaining an interview with young Henderson, whom he at once took into custody and remanded to the House of Refuge.

A Splendid Opportunity for Holiday Purchasers.

At the present season a great deal of money changes hands. Holiday purchases are invariably extensive, and people would save a great many dollars every year if they would buy judiciously. Now, at the great bazaar of T. A. McClelland, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, our readers will find one of the best assortments in the city. Every lady and gentleman, and every girl and boy, ought to make their appearance during the holidays with neat and comfortable boots or shoes upon their feet, and no dealer in the city has such an extensive and desirable variety of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., or sells them at such reasonable prices, as T. A. McClelland. Our readers will find, also, a large and fine assortment of dry goods, blankets, household goods, etc., for winter use, at McClelland's, of the best fabrics, and cheap for cash. Go and examine them.

Beautiful and Rare Jewelry Goods.

We notice that Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Siedle, No. 42 Fifth Street, who are well known as the leading jewelry firm in Pittsburgh, are disposing of a very extensive collection of ware, beautiful and valuable goods in their line, which we hope our readers will not fail to examine before making their purchases. In the holiday gift season, [illegible]

[illegible] collection of [illegible] vases, toilet ware, &c., and in the jewelry department proper, an endless variety of jewelry of all descriptions. We must mention, too, their watch department, in which our readers will find watches, for both sexes, direct from the best manufacturers in the world, including the celebrated and now universally popular American Watch.

Musical.

We are authorized to announce the performance by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, on the 8th proximo, of the Oratorio of "The Creation." The Academy of Music has been secured for the purpose, and with the large accessions which have been made to the Society within the past year, a musical treat of no ordinary character may be anticipated. The "Creation"—one of the most finished and glorious of Haydn's works, abounds in vocal numbers of surpassing grandeur, to which its sublime choruses form a fitting counterpart. It will be produced under the direction of Prof. Giles in a manner worthy of the work. A full orchestra with Prof. Manning as leader, will furnish the accompaniment, while the vocal score will be given by Messrs. Laughlin and Brown, sopranos, Messrs. Kerns and Snodgrass, bass solos, and Dr. McCandless and Mr. Digby as tenors. The character of Adam will be sustained by Mr. Digby. The choruses will be given by an increased force, which has been under careful training for the work. The efforts of the "Union" to place Pittsburgh on an equality with other cities in a musical point of view, should receive, as they deserve, the hearty co-operation of this community.

Dry Goods for the Season.

Mr. William Semple, of Nos. 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny city, is prepared to offer good bargains in dry goods during the present holiday season. With a discrimination that characterizes all his business transactions, Mr. Semple has made immense additions to his previously large stock, and his purchases being upon a cash basis, he is enabled to offer goods at prices which cannot but astonish his customers. His assortment of flannels, blankets, plaids, merinoes, linens, balmoral skirts, gloves, hosiery, nubias, shirt fronts, etc., etc., is unusually full, and selected with a view to suit all tastes and prices. The entire stock has been replenished with a liberal hand, and will be kept full, arrangements having been made by which new and seasonable goods will be received from the eastern cities daily. The attention of wholesale buyers is also directed to the assortments as every article that they may require can be secured as cheap as at any other house in the country. Persons desiring to procure dry goods to-day should give Mr. Semple a call.

The Compliment to Manager Hess.

It will not be forgotten during the present holiday festivities, that the complimentary benefit tendered to C. D. Hess, Esq., manager of the New Opera House, will take place to-morrow evening. We are gratified to learn that such is the interest manifested in the success of this deserved testimonial that a large number of tickets have already been sold, and seats secured, and that the audience promises to be composed of the fashion and intelligence of the city. This is as it should be. Mr. Hess has given the patrons of the drama an unexceptionable class of plays; admirably presented and excellently performed, and it is proper he should have a first class audience to bid him farewell. We can only say of the bill announced for performance to-morrow evening, that it is extraordinarily attractive. The cast of the play of "Jane Shore" is a very good one, and an excellent performance may be anticipated. Manager Henderson's company will perform a very amusing farce, and they will do it in capital style. Seats may be secured at the Opera House to-day and to-morrow, and it is not unlikely every seat in the house will be disposed of by noon of Wednesday.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—William Keiser appeared yesterday and made an information before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, charging David Acar with false pretense. The prosecutor alleged that in November, 1865, Acor obtained from him fourteen dollars worth of coal, by representing that he would pay him, and that he had a farm, all of which was false. The accused was arrested, but the prosecutor failing to substantiate the charge, the case was dismissed. Mrs. Annie Biers made oath charging Stewart Biers, her husband with desertion. The parties live at Woodville, this county, and Mrs. Biers alleges that for the past three months her husband has deserted her and refused to provide for her support although he is possessed of the means. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. Frederick Ruch was charged with assault and surety of the peace, on oath of David Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson was Inspector at the primary election in the Eighth ward on Saturday evening, and alleges that Ruch came there and attempted to vote. The vote was refused on account of Ruch being a resident of the Sixth ward, when the latter struck through the window at Mr. Hutchinson, threatened to whip him when he came out, and used violent epithets toward him. The accused has not yet been arrested.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Hugh McVay lodged an information before Alderman Ed. Lynch, of the Third ward, yesterday, charging John Waldier, proprietor of the Drovers' Home, in the Ninth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday, November 11th, contrary to the act of Assembly. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BEFORE BURGESS SALISBURY.—Mrs. Annie M. Bowan was before Burgess J. Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday, charged with larceny on oath of John Erbe. The defendant was formerly employed as a domestic in the family of the prosecutor in Baldwin township, and is charged with having, during the month of July last, stolen from the house a pocket-book containing twenty eight dollars. The pocket-book was afterwards found in her possession, with eight dollars of the stolen money in it. Mrs. Bowman made an information against her husband, George Bowman, for desertion, alleging that since August last he has deserted her and refused to provide for support. Mrs. Bowman was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial on the charge of larceny, and her husband was held in the same amount for trial on the charge of desertion. George procured the bail, but Annie failed to do so, and was committed to jail.

The City Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city were held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Present, Messrs. Armstrong, Barckley, Brown, Coffin, Coursin, Herdman, Loew, McLaughlin, Morrow, Normine, Phillips, Shipton, Thompson, White, Wilson, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President McAuley vacated the chair in favor of Mr. Coursin, and after a few brief and fitting remarks, eulogistic of our late fellow citizen, William Eichbaum, Esq., City Treasurer, offered the following resolutions of condolence and respect:

Resolved, That the members of the Select and Common Council, of the city of Pittsburgh, have heard with feelings of unaffected sorrow and regret, of the death of William Eichbaum, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, and one who for very many years, by the votes of his fellow citizens, filled the honorable and highly responsible office of City Treasurer—an office, the duties of which he performed with honor to himself and fidelity to the interests of the community, which we represent in these Council Chambers.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Eichbaum, the city has lost an honest, upright and faithful officer, and the community one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, a gentleman pure and worthy of the confidence and respect which he so long enjoyed.

Resolved, That the clerks of Councils be instructed to forward to the family of the deceased a certified copy of these resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Gallagher presented a petition from the lady officers of the committee acting in conjunction with the Boys in Blue, who purpose holding a Fair and Festival, asking for the gratuitous use of City Hall on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of February, and the 2d of March.

On motion of Mr. Shipton the petition was accepted, and the prayer of the ladies granted.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, asking for permission to erect a line of telegraph from their warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, to the junction of Grant and First streets, via Water street. Read and accepted.

Mr. McMillen presented a petition from Christopher Zug, Esq., objecting to the assessment made upon him for the paving of Walnut street, in the Fifth ward, for the reason that the work has not been properly done. The matter was referred to the Street Committee.

A communication was read from Comptroller McCargo, accompanying the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer to balance now remaining in appropriation No. 16, to the various appriations now deficient, as he may see proper and necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

A petition was read from Charles Knap's nephews asking for payment of an additional $5,000 for the machinery put up by them in the city water works, inasmuch as the cost of the same to them has been $27,500 00, the contract price having been but $22,000 00. Bills of work from same firm were also presented, all of which were referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. McMillen presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay certain parties for service as Viewers, amounting in the aggregate to $202. Read and accepted.

An ordinance was passed granting permission [to t]he Western Union Telegraph Company to [erect poles] within the city limits. In all of [illegible] otherwise noted common branch [illegible] several of the Standing [Committees] [illegible] to be published.

[illegible]

Members Present—Messrs. [illegible] Boggs, Brush, Diehl, [illegible] len, Layng, Mawhinney, McE[illegible], McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Ogden, [illegible] Rebman, Robb, Seibert, Simpson, Tomlinson, Torley, Verner, Weldon, Welsh, Wright, and Steel, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ogden presented a report from the Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph. The report states that the entire expenditure for the erection of the alarm was $22,890, and that it is at present in a perfect condition. The report was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered the Committee.

Mr. Hare, from the Committee appointed to secure a site for a new City Hall, reported that an agreement had been entered into with Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co, for the purchase of a lot on the corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley for $100,000, $20,000 of the amount to be paid July 1st, 1867, and the balance in four equal annual payments. The report was accepted.

Mr. McEwen offered a resolution directing the Water Committee to have a fire plug placed at or near the intersection of Enoch and DeVilliers streets, in the Seventh ward.

Mr. Hare presented the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted:

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of three be appointed, two from the Common and one from the Select Council, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and who shall be known as the "Fire Alarm Telegraph Committee."

Mr. O'Neill presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The railway measures of the approaching session of the Legislature of the State promise to be of vast importance to the commercial and manufacturing interests of our city, and

WHEREAS, The shaping of the laws on this subject must affect our progress and prosperity for years to come; Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee consisting of the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, with two members from the former and three from the latter, be appointed to represent and look after the interests of the city at Harrisburg during the coming session of the Legislature, and that said committee shall act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Board of Trade.

Resolved, further, That said Committee be strictly specially instructed to co-operate to all honorable measures that may be taken to procure the repeal of the act repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and that relieving the said repeal, as we do, to be of vital and practical importance, we ask that it be urged and [illegible]

[illegible] a communication from the Board of Health, announcing that the number of deaths for the year 1866 were one thousand and fifty eight, thirty-one more than during the previous year. The Board also made honorable mention of the names of Mr. J. B. Wi[illegible], Health Officer, and the Street [illegible] for their earnest co-operation [illegible] proper sanitary co[illegible] was accepted.

Mr. O[illegible] a reward of $[illegible] the arrest of [illegible] our city, which was read three [illegible]

Mr. Ford stated that the [Committee] on Fire Alarm Telegraph had been at considerable expense in the prosecution of their labors and he moved that they be reimbursed and the amount charged to the Contingent Fund. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brush, who advocated it strongly. Mr. Hare, of the Committee, remarked that he had been sufficiently compensated for any expense incurred by the satisfaction which he had found in every citizen experienced in the success of the enterprise. Mr. Ogden also disclaimed any wish or desire to receive compensation for any outlay he had made. The motion was, however, carried.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of Council are due to the President, Thomas Steele, Esq., for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties during the present year; to the Clerk, Mr. McMaster, for the assiduity and attention with which his duties have been discharged, and to the Messenger, Col. Cooper, for the satisfactory manner in which his labors have been performed.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, when President Steel made a suitable acknowledgement. During his remarks he alluded to the fact that the present was the fiftieth year since the organization of the City Councils, and congratulated the Councils and the entire community upon the progress and improvements made since that time.

The annual report of J. F. Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor, was presented and read, and ordered to be published.

Mr. Ford presented a petition from Michael Mullen, of High street, praying to be relieved from the payment of paving tax. Mr. Ford stated that he had been informed that petitioner was a poor blind man, and unable to pay the amount of the levy. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution of thanks to the reporters of the city Press for the faithful and graphic manner in which they have reported the proceedings of Councils for the past year, which was adopted.

Before adjourning, Mr. Ogden, in behalf of the members of Councils, presented Colonel Cooper, the Messenger, with a handsome sum of money, which was suitably acknowledged by the recipient.

JOINT SESSION.

During the evening the Councils went into Joint Session for the purpose of electing a City Treasurer, the position having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. William Eichbaum. Mr. Brown nominated Samuel Allinder, Esq., of the Sixth ward, and there being no opposition he was elected by acclamation.

Allegheny Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Allegheny met last evening in the Diamond, and nominated the following ticket:

For Mayor—James B. McLaughlin, Jr.
Director of the Poor—Captain W. J. Kountz.

FIRST WARD.

Common Council—Captain S. Cadman, John Dunwoodie, Manus O'Donnell, S. Bradley.
Select Council—R. Donaghue.
Assessor—John Siddons.
Assistant Assessors—P. Biddle, J. Davis.
Judge of Elections—W. W. McClelland.
Inspectors of Elections—G. Lauman, G. Rumsey.
Constable—T. Smith.
Alderman—John A. Martin.
School Directors—G. W. Patterson, J. Quartz.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Captain J. T. Stockdale.
Common Council—Chas. Gambert, Thomas Little, John R. Large, B. F. Boyle.
School Directors—Erastus St. John, John Fellinger.
Assessor—Philip Arggnis.
Alderman—Jacob Freeman.
Judge of Elections—J. P. Farley.
Inspector of Elections—John K. Lemon.
Return Inspector—Samuel Wood.

THIRD WARD, FIRST PRECINCT.

Select Council—Jacob Honohley.
Common Council—Benj. Crawford, John Swann, Wm. Miller, S. Kincaid.
Judge of Elections—Campbell Stewart.
Inspector of Elections—Eugene McGeary.
Return Inspector of Elections—R. P. Getty.
Assessor—Jacob Snyder.
School Directors—J. B. Haines, C. E. Reed.
Constable—Johns. Williams.

THIRD WARD, SECOND PRECINCT.

Judge of Elections—George Lazear.
Inspector—James Stewart.
Return Inspector—Barnard Weiman.

FOURTH WARD, FIRST PRECINCT.

Judge of Elections—P. T. McNally.
Inspector—J. T. F. Wright.
Return Inspector—Jacob Hoffman.
Select Council—Stephen Fisher.
Common Council—John Connolly, P. Fetherstone, Martin Ley, John Titsell.
School Directors—Benjamin Falton, Hugh Rooney.
Assessor—William Mooney.
Assistant Assessor—Philip Paulin, George Miller.
Alderman—David Neely.

FOURTH WARD, SECOND PRECINCT.

Judge of Elections—John Ley.
Inspector—T. K. Fisher.
Return Inspector—John Mankin.

FROM CAPTAIN R. B. ROBISON.—For some time I had what was called bronchitis and consumption of the lungs, and was reduced so low that I could not attend to my business. Upon recommendation of friends I commenced using the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine, which proved to be the most valuable remedy I ever used. I began rapidly to improve and gain strength, and I am now able to attend to my business, as usual.

CAPT. R. B. ROBISON,
Residence, Hazlewood Station, P. & C. R. R.

My wife has been sick for a long time, the Doctors of Pittsburgh could do her no good. I resolved to try the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. After commencing his treatment she began to improve rapidly, and is now almost well.

J. W. McKNIGHT,
Outer Station, P. R. R.

No charge for consultation or advice. Office No. 194 Liberty street, between Market and Sixth streets.

Western University.

The Western University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, will re-open Wednesday, the 2d inst., when applications for admission may be made. To obtain a thorough knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French and German languages, Book-keeping, common and higher English studies, and Natural Science, the best advantages are here enjoyed. Each department has its separate Professor, who hears all the recitations of his department daily. The large number of students—nearly two hundred—is evidence that an Institution, to give a sound, classical and scientific education, embracing in its curriculum all the studies of our best colleges, can be well sustained on its own merits. The entire tuition and many thousand dollars, the contributions of its friends, are annually expended in securing the most able Professors. Its Board of Trustees are our most prominent citizens of different denominations.

GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association was held last evening at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, when the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year: President—E. A. Montooth; Vice President—W. W. Ward; Secretary—John M. Campbell; Treasurer—J. M. C. Irwin.

FIRE WORKS.—At the Union Skating Park, in Allegheny City, there will be, during the day and night, Hammer & Toerge's celebrated brass band and a number of first class skaters, and at night a grand display of fire works.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No 575 Broadway, New York.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Winter, in this climate, is a trying season. Its unsteady temperature greatly aggravates dyspepsia, and acts very unfavorably upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The alternation of frost and thaw keeps the pores of the body continually opening and contracting, and the result is a condition of the system favorable to the action of the atmospheric virus which produces intermittent fevers; hence, a PROTECTIVE MEDICINE like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially needed in the winter months. The effect of this great CONSTITUTIONAL INVIGORANT, in rendering even the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences, is a grand fact demonstrated by the uniform experience of a quarter of a century. As a stomachic, an anti bilious medicine, and a preventive and cure of Fever and Ague, it is the ONE THING NEEDFUL, which none who value the preservation of health can afford to do without.

THE SICK, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR,

Regret that they did not take the *right antidote* at the *right time*. Thousands who are now suffering from the early twinges of liver complaint and dyspepsia, will be prostrate on sick beds a month hence, if they do not arrest the mischief at once. Nothing is more easy. A course of the purest and best vegetable tonic and alterative known in modern pharmacy—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—will restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, and bring the disordered liver into a condition of perfect health, as certainly as sunshine dissipates the morning vapors. Fever and Ague, too, is at once broken up by this powerful antidote to all miasmatic diseases. Strengthen the system with the BITTERS, and you may defy all the complaints which prevail at this inclement season.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

[illegible] COARSE COAL of the best quality, at [illegible] CENTS PER BUSHEL. [illegible] COAL WORKS. P. SHAVER & CO., [illegible] ont co., O., Dec. 18th, 1866.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

We are selling COARSE COAL of the best quality, at SEVEN CENTS PER BUSHEL, At the BELMONT COAL WORKS, one-quarter mile below Bellair, Ohio. HEATHINGTON & BROS. Belmont Coal Works, O., Dec. 18, 1866.

LUMBER.
THE CONNELLSVILLE
Stave and Lumber Co.,
Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Address M. F. KUNZ. 118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JAMES M. RITER,
STEAMBOAT OUTFIT AND REPAIR SHOP,
Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c. All work guaranteed. T.Th.S

BUNGS.
I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS. Orders respectfully solicited. P. HAYDEN, corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

[illegible] REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET. The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Capt. LOUIS VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BARNES & COLLINS, Agent.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. WEDNESDAY, January 2—4 P. M. The new and splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE, J. M. [illegible], Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. OPENING OF NAVIGATION. The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, [Commander], will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis.

For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis. REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET. OPENING OF NAVIGATION. The fine passenger packet SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY, Commander, will run as a regular packet between this city and Memphis, leaving as above. For freight or passage apply on board or to C. BARNES, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. OPENING OF NAVIGATION. The A. No. 1 passenger steamer LEONIDAS, A. M'GOWIN, commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans. OPENING OF NAVIGATION. The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool

The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, HELVETIA, QUEEN, ERIN, LOUISIANA. Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates. For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or, THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent, 47 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. au23 eod sm

MERCANTILE BROKERS

SAMUEL E. WICKERSHAM, IRON BROKER. 124 First street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

O. S. BRYAN. JNO. A. CAUGHEY. BRYAN & CAUGHEY, (Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.) Commission Merchants For the sale of PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C. No. 74 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO IRON WORKS. WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN. JAMES IRWIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA, Office No. 15 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY. Price $2 50 a Year. Single Copies 25c. No more suitable Christmas Gift for the Children. Call and subscribe. DAVIS, CLARKE & CO. 93 WOOD STREET, The Trade Supplied. F.S.M

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, December 31, 1866.

The offerings of paper for discount to-day were much in excess of the ability of our banks to accommodate, and therefore the greater portion of it had to lay over. It is confidently expected that the causes which produces this pinch in our local money market will soon not be felt, and a speedy return to a more comfortable condition is nigh at hand.

—The New York quotations received at noon to-day at S. S. Bryan's, show another quick advance in Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway stock, and what is rather unexpected, and not frequently occurring, a sharp decline in Fort Wayne. This may be accounted for from a contest that is going on to change the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company at the election to be held in Cleveland, on Wednesday next, to which we alluded in our last report, have only given such statements of the reasons that have induced a desire to effect this change, that have come under our notice, and do not vouch for their correctness:

Gold	133¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	110¾
" 5-20's, 1862	108
" 5-20's 1865	105¾
" new issues	107¾
" 1st series 7-30's	104¾
Michigan Southern	82¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¼
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	106
Erie	67¾
W. U. Telegraph Co.	46¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103¼
Chicago and Northwestern	45
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	82¼
Gregory	14 75
Rocky Mountain	3 12
Quartz Hill	4 25
Hope	1 00
Corydon	4 12
Holman	21
Keystone	7
Smith & Parmelee	8 00

—There is considerable speculation afloat as to what Congress will do in the way of financial legislation, and confidence in the stability of values is being strengthened by the belief that the currency will be left undisturbed, and that the existing powers of the Secretary of the Treasury will be curtailed, and his duties more strictly defined in every important particular, so that secret sales of gold and manipulations of the public debt and the money market will be guarded against.

—Mr. John D. Bailey, a gentleman well known in stock circles, has opened a Stock Board at the Board of Trade Rooms, and will hold a regular call of stocks on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. This arrangement will afford persons an excellent opportunity of selling or purchasing any of the various securities that may be held in this market at a very moderate commission. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of energy and enterprise and fair dealings in all his transactions. We hope he will succeed in this new move he has made.

—We copy the following remarks from the Philadelphia *Press*, Sunday issue:

As the year draws to a close the merchants look back on the business they have done since the first of the year with very little exultation. At present they find on their hands ample stocks of goods for which there is no sale at the large sacrifices they are ready to make in order to get their affairs within safe limits. The collections from the interior are bad, and the report is general that no large demand for goods can be expected, the shelves of country dealers being now supplied beyond the ability of their customers to buy for credit even. The industry of the country is seriously deranged by the continued levy of war taxes and the blessings of heavy national and local debt are daily less apparent, while people are fast coming to the conclusion that the chief cost of the rebellion has yet to be paid by sacrifices through a long period of time.

The following explanation in reference to the recent action of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the matter of future dividends is furnished by an officer of that company:

To provide funds to meet the annual demands upon the treasury of the company for new tracks, additional equipment, enlargement of depots, extensions of sidings, and to meet the legitimate demands of the traffic of the country drained by the Pennsylvania railroad and its branches, for increased railroad accommodations, dividends will hereafter be made semi-annually of not exceeding four per cent. from the net profits of the company, payable in cash, free of United States and State taxes, and that a stock dividend of five per cent., based upon profits already earned, be declared at the regular dividend term in May next, and thereafter, in addition to the regular cash dividend, a stock dividend of five per cent. per annum will be declared annually if the earnings of the company will warrant the same.

The annual meeting of the stockholders occurs in February next, when the subject will be referred to in the report then submitted by the board of directors.

[illegible] investigation we think you will find [illegible] cial programme adopted by the board adapted to the best interests of every shareholder, as well as to the city of Philadelphia.

—The London *Daily News* of the 14th inst. remarked of the present condition of the British money market: It is evident that we are now upon the eve of a glut in the money market, such as has been paralleled only once or twice, if so often, within the memory of the present generation, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the at present strongly pronounced aversion of the public to all investments, however solid, will be ultimately followed by the usual extravagant reaction, when our hoards, withdrawn from their old and remunerative channels of employment, will be eventually wasted. At present, however, we have to record a continued apathy on the part of the public.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, December 31, 1866.

We can make but few remarks to-day, in regard to the Produce and General market. Trade was languid as it has been for the past two weeks or more, the amount of business transacted being very limited. Trade for the year has closed, and merchants have balanced books, and the accounts, generally have been much more satisfactory than was anticipated. There is much more to rejoice over than to deplore. While there are many things connected with our financial and commercial affairs not altogether satisfactory, yet, the greater portion bespeaks hope and encouragement for the future. In the language of a contemporary, the field of commercial operations which had necessarily been greatly restricted during the period of our civil strife, is gradually assuming its wonted proportions, and with judicious management on the part of those most directly interested, and with both the wealth-producing industry and consumption of the country can hardly fail to make satisfactory progress, and the unpleasant reminiscences of the past few years to be forgotten in the era of business prosperity which will be upon us [illegible].

COTTON.

The future of the cotton market is just now dividing public attention with the currency question. The impression prevailing among dealers is, that there will not be over one and a half million bales, and that it has probably reached its lowest figure in price. A late circular from a well informed source, says the Louisville *Courier*, estimates the receipts at all the ports from all sources, except Texas, to have been 600,000 bales up to the 21st inst. That is estimating the receipts to have been two thirds in making the total supply for the season to equal 900,000 bales, exclusive of the crop grown in Texas. It is generally conceded that the crops of that State will not exceed 300,000 bales, a portion of which has already been sent to market and included in the above receipts. This estimate makes the present crop of cotton only 1,200,000 bales. If these figures are correct, the future avors an advance in cotton, as the supply will undoubtedly fall far short of the estimate for consumption.

HERMETICALLY SEALED GOODS.

In Baltimore goods under this head are in fair request, but for all descriptions, and especially oysters, prices favor buyers. The following are the quotations, given by the *Commercial* of Saturday, for the best standard brands, per dozen cans:

1 lb. Cove Oysters	$1 70@1 85
2 lb. do do	2 70@2 85
2 lb. Peaches	3 25@3 50
3 lb. do	5 50@5 60
2 lb. Fine Apples	4 50@5 00
2 lb. Tomatoes	1 90@2 00
3 lb. do	2 50@3 00
2 lb. Green Corn	2 50@3 00
2 lb. Strawberries	5 00@5 50
2 lb. Blackberries	3 25@3 50
2 lb. Green Peas	2 75@3 00
3 lb. do do	@3 75
2 lb. String Beans	@2 75
Brandy Peaches	@6 50

HOPS.

The New York hop market has been steady for all grades; the stock has been reduced very much in consequence of consumers laying in their usual stocks, and the scarcity of prime grades makes holders very firm. Sales reach 400 bales at 50@70c cents, as to quality.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPIRITS.

The Boston market for foreign spirits is rather quiet and unsettled, says the *Bulletin*, and currency prices are hardly quotable, owing to the decline in gold. The demand is confined to small lots, but the aggregate sales foot up a large amount in cash value.

The market for domestic spirits is dull, and rates nominal, so far as the regular trade is concerned, outside lots, received by the "underground railroad," can be picked up at any price to suit the views or means of purchasers—though the quality is not apt to be satisfactory to the stomach of the actual consumer. There is no change in prices.

FLOUR.

In New York the market for State and Western Flour has taken an upward turn, prices having advanced 15a25c per barrel, during the past week. The export trade, says the *Price Current*, is still held in check by the lack of margin—prices continuing relatively higher here than in the leading foreign markets. The increase of unsound flour, and its deleterious effects upon the health of consumers, is attracting considerable attention. A committee appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, have had the subject under consideration during the week. There are laws in reference to the inspection classification and branding of flour, but it seems that, like many other laws, they are not properly enforced. The committee, therefore, recommend that an Inspector of Flour for the City and County of New York be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, as prescribed by the revised and other statutes of New York, published in the year 1836, and that article first of title second of these statutes (Of the Inspection of Flour and Meal) be taken and adopted under the penalties therein provided. The increase of trashy flour is due to the large quantity of damaged wheat during the last two seasons, and some means in the range are merely for [illegible] and damaged article for a sound one, as is sometimes done seems to be absolutely necessary.

The Boston market is reported firm by the *Bulletin*, with a good consumptive demand, and prices have a hardening tendency. There is some disposition to speculate in the better grades, but holders are not disposed to meet overtures outside the regular trade. They have great confidence in the future, and prefer selling small rather than large lots at the rates current. Western superfine is selling at $9 50a10 25; common extra, $10 50a11 75; medium extra and choice bakers' brands, $12 00a13 50; good and choice Ohio, Michigan and Genesee, $13 50a15 00; St. Louis medium and good, $13 75a15 25; choice and fancy brands do, $15 50a17 50 ℔ bbl.

In Cincinnati, on Saturday, flour was more inquired for, says the *Commercial*, to a local way, or at the hands of near by consumers. Holders became correspondingly firmer in their views. No change in quotations, however, is quotable, unless it be that the minimum figures in the range are merely nominal. Parties interested know how much flour and wheat are in market to ascertain how much flour and wheat are held here. The results of their findings are that the stock of flour does not exceed 40,000 barrels, nor that of wheat 75,000 bushels. These are small amounts.

GRAIN.

In New York, although trade continues quiet, there is a hardening tendency of prices of wheat, and spring grades are rather dearer. The demand is confined to the wants of home millers, present prices affording no margin to shippers. The receipts have been quite insignificant, but there are several cargoes from California nearly due, which with others to follow, will materially strengthen our winter reserve in store. The transactions comprise 50,300 bush at $3 10@3 18 for amber State, $2 15 for mixed spring $2 50@2 55 for No. 1 Chicago, and $2 34@2 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee.

In Cincinnati wheat on Saturday was steady in the firmer position which it took on Friday, and the quotations are freely maintained, though transactions do not amount to much. No. 2 winter would bring $2 15, but 3@5c more is asked. No. 1 is held at $2 40; No. 2 winter red is held at $2 80, and sold at that. No. 1 commands $2 85, but is sparingly offered at less than $2 90. Extra is held at $2 95@3. Corn is steady at 53@54c for new ear, and 60@61c for shelled. Old shelled, we learn, could have been bought to-day at 74c.

The Albany Board of Trade has resolved that, with the assent of the Board of Trades which have taken action on the subject, the Cental System shall go into effect on the first day of March, 1867; and that the Secretary be directed to communicate with the various Boards of Trade, and request of them to fix upon the date, to the end that concert of action may be had.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS.

In Cincinnati, on Saturday, freshly packed Mess Pork under new brands was held, says the *Commercial* of Sunday, at $19 50, but $20 is the ruling figure at which established brands are held very firmly. Lard is more generally held at 12c for kettle-rendered. Steamed is held in some cases as high as 11½c, but this is equivalent to keeping it out of the market, since it can be had at 11a11¼c. Bulk meats partially cured are held at 8c and 10c for shoulders and sides, packed. It is said that purchases can in some cases be made at ¼a½c under these figures, but this would certainly require some exertion. We learn that there have been offerings of country cured stuff already, and it is presumed that more than the usual amount of such stuff will be placed on the market the coming year, because of the dissatisfaction of drovers and country dealers with the low prices that have prevailed at the leading packing points. Bacon bears quotation at 12@12½c, on clear sides, to come out of smoke, and 11c on spot, 11½a12½c for shoulders. Green shoulders are quoted at 6c, sides at 8c, and hams at 9½c for average sizes, and 10c for light and well handled. These figures are firmly adhered to, though without much business doing.

Friday's figures on hogs are continued with steady firmness. Net weights are reported to have sold again at $7 75 as an extreme figure for extra in quality and size. From this figure down to $7 25 may be quoted the range, and from $6 60 down to $6 on gross weights. The receipts were again light, and packers seem inclined to work at current figures until they get their required quota, which, however, is set down as at a comparatively low point, and unless something intervenes to excite the market it is presumed that they will drop out suddenly when that quota is reached.

The receipts, since our last report, per river and rail, were 904 barrels Flour: 47 barrels apples: 1,202 sacks Corn: 414 sacks Barley; 912 sacks Oats; 769 sacks Wheat; 46 dressed hogs and 100 tierces hams.

We quote as follows, some of to day's transactions, in this market:

APPLES—Small sales at $2 75@3 75 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—Kiln Dried, per barrel, of 192 pounds, is quoted at $4 50.

BUTTER—There is more demand and less receipts, but prices remain unchanged, viz: from 30@32c for prime articles.

FLOUR—The market is firm at the advance on all grades. Sales of choice Spring were made at $12 00@12 50; Winter at $13@14, and Fancy at $15@17.

Rye Flour is quoted at $8@8 50; Buckwheat Flour from $4@4 25.

GRAIN—We note sales to-day of 4 cars winter wheat at $2 90, to arrive, and 3 cars No. 2 spring, on Saturday, at $2 40, No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2 60, and Winter wheat at $2 90@3 00. Oats, from first hands, may be quoted at 48@50c. Sales from store, in lots, were made at 55c. Rye is quoted at from $1 25@1 30, and Barley at 95c@$1 00 for Spring, and $1 10 for Fall. Ear Corn, from first hands, is worth from 75@80c.

HAY—We note sales of 1 car at $28 00 ℔ ton: 1 at $26 00, and 1 of inferior at $20 00 ℔ ton. At the scales, from country wagons, prices were $32 00@35 00 for Timothy.

HOGS—We note sales of 90 dressed at the depot at 7¾c ℔ lb. At the Central Stock Yards, prices ranged to-day from $6 25 to $6 65 for prime hogs.

GAME—We note sales of 20 deer, whole carcass, at 15@16c ℔ lb. Dressed saddles are quoted at 27@30c; Prairie hens at 90c@$1 00 per pair, and Quail at from $2 80 to $3 00 per dozen. Sales of 70 pair Rabits at 35c per pair.

SORGHUM—Sales are reported of 4 bbls at 60c per gallon.

ONIONS—Quotations are $2 50 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 1, 1867.

Business yesterday was unusually dull, there being no demand for any description for present or future. The result was we have but few sales to record. The old year closed dull. So far as relates to prices we have no change to note. The rates for some time past were nominal and unsettled; the largest portion of the transactions were for future delivery. Bulk may be quoted at 9c; packages included, 14c. The price of crude oil in this market, on the 30th of December, 1865, was: Bulk, 27@27½c; packages included, 32@32½c—a material difference from the present prices.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday exhibited no change; buyers and sellers being apart in their views. The only transactions reported were 260 barrels bulk, 9c, being equal to 14c barrels included.

REFINED OIL—We did not learn of any sales; prices were too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them in the present issue. Business will probably revive in a short time.

In New York there has been rather more inquiry for crude, according to the *Commercial List* of Saturday, and the market has ruled steady, closing at 13½c in bulk and 19c in shipping order for 40a47 gravity. The sales are 4 000 bbls, 40a47 gravity at 13½a13¾c in bulk, and 19a19½c in shipping order, including a small lot of large new bbls at 20a21c; 1,400 do 40a45 gravity, 14a14½c in bulk, and 15½a15¾c, packages returned; 1,000 do, 40a47 gravity, for January, 13¾c in bulk, and 2,000 do, 40a45 gravity, for January, 14¼c in bulk. Refined in bond continues in limited demand. Receipts of standard white available for immediate delivery being very small, the market generally is quite steady, closing at 29c for prime L S to 30¼c for S W. The sales are 2,275 bbls prime L S W at 29c, 3,750 do S W, 30¼a31c; 4,000 gallons P W in 41c; 4,000 do S W, 41c delivered to vessel, 1,000 bbls S W for February, 34c R B, and 1,000 do S W for March, 35c R B. Of free we noticed of 20 bbls, [illegible] S W.

[illegible] shade better, says the *Bulletin* of Saturday, with cheap, speculative lots mostly worked off, and an improved demand both for consumption and export. There is, also, some disposition to operate for investment, as current rates are below the cost of production and the crude material is steadily advancing at the wells and in the principal Western markets. We quote crude petroleum nominal at 20@25c; refined in bond, at 30@31c, and free, at 48@51c. Sales of [illegible] bbls in bond and Boston, the outside rate [illegible] for kerosene. Naptha is selling at a range of [illegible] per gallon, as to gravity.

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

O B Jones, 275 bbls refined, Phila.
J. Fleming, 100 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bro & Co, 264 bbls refined, Phila.
R. W. Morgan, 256 barrels refined, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 300 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Clark & Sumner, 278 bbls refined, Phila.
Keystone Oil Works, 168 bbls refined, Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 31, 1866.

WHEAT—No. 1 1@2c higher; No. 2 3a4c higher, closing at $1 95@2 10½ for No. 1, $1 92 for No. 2.
CORN—Quiet at 71½c for No. 1.
OATS—Quiet.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $18 50@18 75 cash; $18 50@19 00 for future delivery. Lard quiet at 11½c.
DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and 15@25c lower, at $6 80 7 00.
LIVE HOGS—Active and 10@15c higher, at $5 20@6 35.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 133¼.

NEW YORK, December 31—9 P. M.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There is a slight improvement in Government securities.

GOLD

Steady.

EXCHANGE

Firmer; sixty days, 109¾.

STOCKS

Quiet but steady.

MONEY

Easier and little demand. It is now clearly ascertained that a combination was formed by parties short in stock to induce stringency. At the close the following were the quotations: Central 111¾; Erie, 67¾; Michigan Southern, 83¼; Pittsburgh 91; Northwestern, 45¼; Northwestern preferred 81¾; Rock Island, 104¼; Fort Wayne, 106; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28½.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling firm at 109a109¾. Gold firm, opening at 134, declining to 133 and closing at 133¾. Stocks active and higher; New York Central, 110¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90½; North Western, 45¾; do preferred, 81½; Cleveland and Toledo 125¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 119¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 80½; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Tennessee sixes, new, 70; Missouri sixes, 93½; Erie, 67¾; No second board.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 31—Dry Goods—The market has been inactive all day, as usual immediately preceding a holiday. There is not trade enough doing to affect the prices of any thing, so the tone of the market is the same as for a few days ago. Jobbers have mostly all taken stock, and are getting ready to begin the season in earnest as soon as any signs of trade appear. Prices are same as per last report.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 31.—Market stagnant. In tobacco, cotton and hemp there is nothing doing. Flour unchanged, at $10 for spring extra. $10 75 for fall, $12 70 for double do. Wheat—nothing done. Corn lower, at 65a74c. Oats lower at 60a62c, closing at 60c. Provisions dull and unchanged with little doing. Hogs firmer, at $6 25a6 50, number slaughtered Saturday night 88,106. Sugar—Belcher's Refining Company have reduced prices of sugar ¼c, and molasses 5c. Receipts of this port the present year foot up as follows: Flour 1,298 725 barrels: wheat 4,634,745 bushels: corn 6,937,365 bushels: oats 3,453,446 bushels; rye, 325,667 bushels; barley, 547,884 bushels. Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts are 21,972,993 bushels. Increase over last year, 4,315,741 bushels. Exports—Flour, 1,687,913 barrels; wheat, 658,752 bushels, corn, 6,715 430 bushels; oats, 2,575,281 bushels; rye, 225,159 bushels; barley 89,043, bushels. Reducing the flour to wheat the total exports are 18,680,603 bushels. Increase over last year, 5,253,441 bushels.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 31—The market for Beef cattle opened firm at an advance of ½a½c per lb, under a fair demand and limited supply, but closed quite dull with the improvement entirely lost. Among the increased receipts, some 600 head having arrived during the day, and fine cattle were sold at 18c and good at 16a16½c, while common sold at prices ranging from 11a13c.

Veal calves were without decided change, being steady and firm at 10a12c for common to good, and 13a13½c for prime, with a sale occasionally as high as 14c.

Sheep and Lambs have slightly improved under a steady fair demand and limited receipts. The average price for sheep was 4½a7c, and lambs 6a8c.

The hog market has been more active, and prices have advanced fully ¼c ℔ lb the market, however, closing quiet at this improvement. 4,650 beeves, 1,000 lambs, and 25,000 hogs were received during the week.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton more active; 1c higher at 35a35½c. Flour very firm; $8 50a10 15 for State and Western; $10 15a12 10 for extra State and $11 10a12 10 for Ohio. Wheat firm; No. 1 active; $2 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $3 00 for Amber Michigan. Oats firm. Whisky dull. Petroleum heavy; 20c for crude; 29a30c for refined in bond. Coffee and molasses declining. Pork firmer, $20a20 75 for new; $ 9 31a19 68 for old, closing firmer for cash, and $17a17 25 for prime, forward hogs heavy; 8a8½c for Western. Cut meats quiet. Lard firmer at 11¾a13c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—Cotton ½c higher, sales 5,550 bales low middling, 31¾a32½c middling, 33½c. Receipts 5 000 bales, exports, 14,880 bales. Sugar higher; fair 9½c. Molasses higher; prime to choice, 70c. Flour dull; superfine, $10 75a11 00, extra, $11 50a14 50. Corn unchanged, 80c. Oats easier. Hay firmer, at $26 00a27 00. Pork higher, at $21 75. Bacon shoulders, 12½c; sides 12¼a15½c. Lard 12¼a13c. Tobacco—Medium leaf $8 00a10 00; fair, $10 00a12 00. Gold, 132¾. New York exchange, ½ discount. Freights to New York, ¾c by steam, 1¾c to Liverpool, ⅝c to Havre 1¾.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—On account of the holidays and ice in the river, the receipts of leaf tobacco are light. Small sales of common lugs to medium leaf at $2 85a11 00. Flour unchanged; superfine $9 00. The packing season is nearly over here. Hogs $6a6½ gross. Mess Pork $22. Lard, 12a12½c. Bulk shoulders; 11c for clear sides. Bacon 12c for shoulders; 16c for clear sides, new, 13c. Whisky—free nominal in bond 28c. Corn in bulk, ear, 55a60c; shelled 64a66c. Oats 58a62c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 31.—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Oats firm at 45c for No. 2.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—Flour firmer and 25c higher, at $9 75a10 75. Whisky held at 23c. Hogs in good demand and higher, closing at $7 50a7 75; receipts 8,400 head. Mess Pork firm at $20a20 50. Lard advanced to 12c for prime in tierces. Bulk meats firmer and unchanged. Green meats held ½c higher; buyers not disposed to pay the advance. Gold 132. Money closes at 12 per cent. Exchange dull.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The weekly statement of the banks of this city shows the following changes: Increase in loans, $1,099,247; decrease in specie, $46,036; increase in circulation, $231,047; decrease in deposits, $1,218,567; decrease in legal tenders, $1,816,275. Imports of specie last week, $45,042.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Cattle market very dull; last week's prices generally unchanged. Cows firmer. Sheep in fair demand at an advance; sales at 6a6½c. Hogs dull and lower. Flour very dull. Corn dull. Wheat $3 60 for California. Mess pork $21 00a21 50 for new.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 31.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, $2 50 for winter Canada. Corn dull. Oats quiet, but firm. Dressed hogs dull, at 7¼a8c; live, 6a6½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—Navigation is wholly suspended here for the present. No arrivals or departures since Saturday. The weather continues cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—River falling, with nine feet in the canal. Navigation suspended to all points above. The Lower Ohio is open, but the river is full of very heavy ice. Weather clear. Mercury 27°. Barometer 29.68.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—The river is full of very heavy ice, and falling, with nine feet water in the canal. Navigation above is suspended. The Lower Ohio is open.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 31.—River falling, with 4 feet on the shoals. Weather cold. The Tyrone, from Cairo, and the Talisman, from Louisville, are in port. The Tyrone leaves to-morrow for Cairo; the General Sigel and J. L. Graham left for Burksville.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—Weather cloudy and cold. Business dull. River falling. The Arkansas is falling, with four and half feet to Little Rock.

Arrivals—Robert Burns, from Cincinnati; Arthur and Deer Lodge, from St. Louis; Forsythe and Argosy, from New Orleans.

Departures—Kilgour, Laura Fenton, for Louisville; Adam Jacobs, Platte Valley, Forsythe, for Cairo.

In port—Burns, Arthur, Deer Lodge, Argosy, Commercial and St. Patrick.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated about five feet and falling. The weather continues to moderate. It will take rain to remove the ice embargo, and bring about navigation. We have a number of boats that will leave as soon as the ice moves.

SUNDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says navigation is virtually suspended to all points above Cincinnati as none of the upward bound packets ventured out yesterday. The Portsmouth packet St. Charles, Kanawha packet Mollie Norton, and New Richmond packet Mary Ament, laid up yesterday. The Arabian and Leonora, due from Pittsburgh, and the Potomac, due from Wheeling, had not arrived at dark last night. They may manage to fight their way through the ice to this point. Owing to the suspension of navigation from St. Louis to New Orleans, freights are offering quite freely. The Emerald and Silver Spray will fill out and leave for New Orleans, on Monday evening. The Armadillo, Captain Swaney, will commence loading for New Orleans to-morrow. Fortunately the river is in a fine stage here, which may prevent the ice from suspending navigation hence to the month. It commenced falling last night, however.

THE Evansville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says: The Armada transferred trips with the Sam Orr at Uniontown, and returned; the Quickstep arrived at 11 o'clock, and both left together at 2:10 and went howling, the Quickstep a length ahead. Both passed the Point in six and a half minutes, scarcely varying a second in their time. The Armada had a good packet trip. Thousands flocked to the wharf to see them go, and great excitement prevailed. The Clermont and Huntsville had moderate trips. It is reported that the C. T. Dumont is to come into the opposition line next week, and that a stern-wheeler will also be put in. It is a good place to waste money.

THE favorite steamer Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robinson, is fast filling up for Memphis and New Orleans. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands as A No. 1. Capt. Robinson is a clever and attentive officer. Any business entrusted to him will be done about right. Mr. Wherry, who does the financiering, will always be found on hand. We take pleasure in saying a good word for boat and officers.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following is a list of passenger steamers in port last evening: Armenia, Bayard, Grey Eagle, Leni Leoti, Delaware, Silver Cloud No. 2, Leonidas, Julia No. 2, Yorktown, Kate Putnam, Kate Robinson, Amelia Poe, Silver Lake No. 4, Savannah, Petrolia, Columbia, New York, Ezra Porter, Maggie Hays, Minnie, Franklin, Telegraph, R. Moore, Glendale—24.

THE fine packet Leonidas, Capt. A. McGowan, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. The Leonidas is an A No. 1 boat in every respect. Capt. McGowan is a large favorite with traders. The first clerk is our esteemed and attentive friend, John Fisher, an officer who has no superior. Persons going that way will be well attended to.

THE favorite passenger steamer Kate Putnam is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is in charge of Captain J. H. Lightner. Passengers who have traveled with the [illegible] finest steamers of her class and as fine a clever set of officers as can be produced. The first clerk is our old friend Capt. James Melloo, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

LIST OF TOWBOATS IN PORT.—Stella, Lioness, Niagara, Star, Mary Ann, Dolphin, Veteran, Fox, Tom Farrow, Antelope, Tom Rees, Leopard, Ella, Wm Barnhill, Oil Valley, Fearless, Little Tom Rees, J. Palmer, E. J. Bigley, Little Alps, O. H. Ormsby, Hero, Hawkeye, J. S. Neal, Sam Roberts—25.

PITTSBURGH AND MEMPHIS.—Captain J. B. Conway has announced the fine steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, as a regular packet. She is now at the foot of Wood street, and will have dispatch.

THE Towboats Whale and Coal Hill came up over the falls on Saturday on their way to this city. The ice at Jeffersonville is reported to be very heavy.

Burning of the Steamer W. H. Osborn, at New Orleans.

The *Times* gives the following particulars: A fire broke out aft of the larboard wheel of the W. H. Osborn at three o'clock yesterday morning, which spread with fearful rapidity throughout the entire boat, and consumed everything above the hull. How the fire originated is a mystery, as none of the officers of the boat knew anything of it, except it be the work of an incendiary. Captain Rogers and his sons—the clerks—inform us that they had barely time to escape with nothing but what little wearing apparel they could get. So sudden were the flames devouring the boat, that nearly the whole of her officers were forced to leave without saving anything. The Osborn was engaged in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, but was to have left this evening for Louisville, having changed her destination. Many packets laying above and below the Osborn barely escaped becoming a prey to the fire king, by cutting loose their hawsers, and drifting out into the stream. Among those who drifted out into the stream was the Red River packet Starlight, which arrived on Sunday evening, and had over 800 bales of cotton, she having put off shortly after she landed some sixty or eighty bales, which were on the wharf, and were consumed more or less by fire. Most of the officers of the boats at the landing were at their homes in the city, and among these was Capt. Charles Hayes, who, when discovering the whereabout of the fire, immediately left his residence at St. Charles street and proceeded to the levee, and with his exertion and that of five others, succeeded in getting the Starlight out, and, after drifting some two or three miles down the river, raised steam and came back to the wharf, and is now discharging the balance of her cargo. The boilers of the Osborn and her engines remain in their places, and will be got out with little trouble, as the hull is burnt but very little, which can be easily repaired. A couple of harbor boats towed the hull yesterday to Algiers, where every thing movable will be taken off.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

W Flacus & Son, 65 hides; Blair & Woods, 1 dressed hogs; J Ross & Co, 15 boxes glassware; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 20 sacks oats, 1 bbl butter, 4 bbls poultry; W J Steel & Bro, 1 box poultry; John Moorhead & Co, 250 blooms, 3 cars pig iron; Adams & Son, 1 car staves; A McClintock, 1 car hoops; H Rea, Jr, 2 cars hay; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 3 cars pig metal; Nimick & Co, 3 cars do do; Oldenhausen & Co, 2 boxes hames; G Abie, 3 kegs butter; Fahnestock, Fortune & Co, 2 bbls glassware; Wm Hastings, 1 car staves; J S Liggett & Co, 4 cars wheat; Culp & Shepard, 1 car corn, 100 bbls flour; W Mundorf, 41 bales broom corn; Campbell & Brown, 1 car hay; W D Patterson, 1 car hay; Potter Aiken & Shepard, 16 bbls brooms; McKee & Bros, 2 bbls glass; B F Brown, 1 box merchandise; Logan & Gregg, 10 bars iron, 3 do axes; W Hagan, 1 car hay; J Caruthers, 1 do do; D N Courtney, 2 do do; J B Findley, 14 sacks wool; James Glenn, 25 sacks oats, 54 do rye; J Woods, Son & Co, 4 cars pig metal; Sturgeon & Bros, 24 dressed hogs; S S Marvin, 11 empty boxes; T Jenkins, 1,275 bbls flour; G Kern, 73 dressed hogs; J Mundorf, 1 car castings; J P Hanna & Co, 40 dressed hogs; James Gardiner & Co, 10 bbls flour; R Robinson & Co, 10 bbls flour; Tim Maloney, 26 tons scrap iron; L H Voigt & Co, 2 boxes game, 9 deers; J S McPherson, 1 case cigars; Trauerman & Co, 1 bbl spirits; Means & Coffin, 10 boxes candles; Little, Baird & Patton, 25 do do; J B Dole, 100 bbls flour; E D Ditheridge Son, 250 pigs lead; F Sellers & Co, 2,722 hams; J Lippincott, 1259 hams; Lockee, Sellers & Co, 25 bbls highwines; L J Harcock, 43 packages scrap iron; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 200 bbls flour; D Wallace, 100 do do; Shipton & Wallace, 100 do do; B R Floyd & Co, 100 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, 684 fire bricks; W Linden, 10 doz brooms, 2 hearth brooms; J Moon & Co, 10 dozen brooms; S McMasters, 1 car hay; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 do do; Wm Harbaugh, 206 empty tierces; E & C Maggian, 1 car hay; Vicker & Robb, 4 sacks barley; Smith & Co, 2 empty half barrels; H J Byers, 1 bbl turkeys, 3 empty ale barrels; H W Hand, 1 chest; Hall & Speer, 1 car lumber; Relya & Robinson, 1 car staves; M Weil, 30 bales hay; Hugh McKee, 1 car hay; Lacock & McElwain, 1 do do; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; Coy, Noble & Co, 100 do do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ludwig & Schmidt, 2 cars lumber; J B Canfield & Son, 2 casks pearlash; Watt & Wilson, 11 packages w fish; Herdman, Keeler & Co, 10 bundles spokes; Edd Schaik, 4 sales powder; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, 2,053 wheels; B C & J H Sawyer, 10 boxes sperm candles; Strudinger & Bidwell, 5,000 feet lumber; W W Risdon, 8,000 feet lumber; Spencer & McKay, 5 cars barley; R Robinson & Co, 2 sacks beans, 34 sacks dried apples; Cadman & Crawford, 1 bundle gas pipes, 1 lowering cap and staple hand; Gloss cask and 1 bbl ware; Totten & Co, 16 bbls barley flour; J Dunberg Jr, 5 kegs oats; James Gallagher, 35 barrels oil; Charles Lane & Bro, 45 bbls dried peaches; James McAlpine & Co, 50 sacks oats; Wm P Beck & Co, 16 do do; McCullough, Smith & Co, 25 do do; Jas Kennedy, 1 bbl corn meal, 1 bbl dried apples.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Taylor, 40 bales hay; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car ear corn; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 46 bales cotton; Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car mill feed; Ewer & Hamilton, 9 sks flaxseed, G Giles, 1 cask ware; John Nicholas, 1 sack ware; G R Slater, 1 lot sundries.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Phelps, Park & Co, 1 car lumber; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 60 bbls salt; E Heazelton, 38 fifty pound sacks buckwheat; Reamer, 1 box butter, 1 do fowls; John Schwarm, 4 packages butter, 4 sacks buckwheat flour; W P Beck & Co, 60 barrels salt; Davis, 1 car pig iron; Lucesco Oil Company, 200 carboys; Knox & Orr, 1 bbl butter, 1 sack feathers; Wm C Kirkpatrick, 2 bbls oil; W J Meek, 25 sacks rye; Schomaker & Lang, 20 barrels corn meal; L H Voigt & Co, 1 box poultry; C Buerkle, 1 bbl butter; Wm St. Clair, 1 box butter, 7 sacks buckwheat flour; John Hahn, 2 boxes butter, 1 do poultry; James Freeman, 1 bbl game; Various owners, 2 cars marketing; McCullough, Smith & Co, 32 sacks rags; Martin, Brickell & Co, 16 kegs nails; H McElroy, 28 sacks oats, 2 sacks corn; H McMillin, 3 dressed hogs; T D Casey, 22 sacks oats; Johnston, Taylor & Co, 3 cars fire brick.

Pitts, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

E Heazelton, 10 tierces lard; J H Parker, 10 barrels lard oil, 25 tierces lard; B C & J H Sawyer, 20 boxes candles; J Sherer, 10 packages tobacco; J S Conner, 4 cases tobacco; liver & Lazear, 5 do do; Holmes, Bell & Co, 1 bbl machinery; John Porterfield & Bro, 1 tierce meat; D Wallace, 1 car wheat; C B Leech, 100 barrels flour; Fred Schide, 14 sacks barley; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 36 sacks barley; Bernhart Dunn, 10 packages poultry; James Glenn, 14 sacks oats; Cook, [illegible]; 2 sacks flaxseed; M W Rankin, [illegible] lard.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil.
NEW BACON, BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,
Choice Sugar Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides;
At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

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HERON WORKS,
Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 PENN ST.
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Are prepared to build large or small STEAM ENGINES, which for ECONOMY OF FUEL, Durability, and trifling expense for repairs, will compare favorably with anything in that line produced AT HOME OR ABROAD. Repairing done promptly. Light or heavy Castings made to order and at the lowest price consistent with good quality. Special attention to Rolling Mill Castings and repairs. We would call attention to the fact that we make patterns to suit our customers.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joint, On hand, or made to order promptly, by SMITH & PORTER, No. 7 Bingham st., South Pittsburgh. Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE, FOR COAL, AND BLACK OAK, FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and BISSELL & CO'S. CELEBRATED Double Oven Cooking Range, Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, LAUNDRY STOVES, WASH HOUSE FURNACES, TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES, HAM BOILERS, WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.

STATIONARY ENGINES, BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS, OF VALVE GEAR; An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular. HOWARD ROGERS, No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS—

Sealed propositions for the materials and constructions of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Pani, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkin's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. MINER, President of Board.
WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—

[illegible]

IN THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG, said building to be forty by one hundred and seventy feet, and two stories high. Plans and specifications prepared by JOHN WILSON, late of Philadelphia, can be examined at the store of WOODRUFF & STEWART, corner of Littleton and Market streets. By order of the City Council.

SAMUEL STEWART,
A. L. PEADRO
Committee.
Parkersburg, Dec 26 1866.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A BRIDGE

Across the Allegheny river at Tionesta, Pa., with plans and specifications for same, will be received by J. B. MECKLING, at his office in Tionesta, Pa., up to the 1st day of February, 1867.

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the building of TWO MODEL BARGES. Of the following dimensions: 125 feet keel, 24 feet floor, 25 feet beam, 4½ feet hold; open deck; Barges built of best oak timber, and to be completed by the first of March 1867. Address BOX 73, Buchanan Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

TOWING! TOWING!

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALL THE Salt towing of the Ohio River Salt Company, for the year 1867, will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867. The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish the Floats and Barges loaded.

The party towing to receive the barges at the Furnace landing on the Ohio river to tow, pay lock fees, wharfage and other expenses, unload the barges and return them to Furnaces.

In making bids, the parties will give the rate for each size barrel to the following points:

Cincinnati, Ohio,	Nashville, Tenn.,
Madison Ind.,	Clarksville, Tenn.,
Louisville, Ky.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.,	Cairo, Ill.,
New Albany, Ind.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Evansville Ind.,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Paducah, Ky.,	Alton, Ill.

Any party who may be awarded the contract, will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Ohio River Salt Company reserve the right to refuse any or all the proposals, if they see proper. The proposals will be sealed and addressed to

HON. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio,
Ohio River Salt Company.
R. R. HUDSON, Secretary.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE U. S. COURT HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, December 10, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of Superintendent of U. S. Court House, at Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock, M., December 24th, for cast iron columns, pilasters and their beds, caps, bed plates, etc., required for the Springfield, Illinois, Court House and Postoffice, now erecting. Drawings of the work, showing dimensions, design and extent of it, may be seen and examined for estimating at my office, or by application at the Custom Houses at Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis, Missouri. The patterns for capitals must be submitted to the Superintendent for approval before casting, and beds and tops of columns and pilasters must be planned true. All the castings must be sound, of even thickness, sharp arrisses and smooth faces, and the ornamentation must be of superior finish. The price, including freight and delivery, must be given in gross, and the whole of the work must be delivered in Springfield by or before the 1st of March, 1867. Bids must be accompanied by a bond of two responsible parties in the sum of $1,000, that the bidder will perform the contract if awarded to him. Bids must be addressed to A. Schwartz, Superintendent of the new Court House at Springfield, Illinois, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Iron Work."

A. SCHWARTZ,
Superintendent.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS. MILLER, BARR & PARKIN, MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL. Warranted equal to any in the market, either imported or of Domestic Manufacture. Special attention paid to fine Tool and Die Steel. Office, 38 WOOD STREET, IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING. Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS. SINGER, NIMICK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Best Quality Cast Steel, Spring, Plow and Blister Steel, Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c. WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 160 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL, Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS. PITTSBURGH, PA. PARK, BROTHER & CO., Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible] purposes. Call [illegible] as the best for their [illegible] them at [illegible] FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES, WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS, COACH AND LAG SCREWS, SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS, CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS, MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS, WROUGHT IRON HINGES, TUYERE IRONS, BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS, ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS, COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES, BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS, STOVE AND SAW RODS, R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c. A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock. WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE. WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS. CARROLL & SNYDER, Manufacturers of Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers, CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS. Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO., SUCCESSORS TO NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK, ENGINE BUILDERS, AND PRACTICAL MACHINISTS. STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds. SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand. N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

KEYSTONE IRON WORKS. HUTCHISON, GLASS & CO., Manufacturers of the different sizes of ROUND, SQUARE, FLAT AND HORSE-SHOE BAR IRON, HOOP AND BAND IRON, BOILER PLATE, TANK AND SALT-PAN IRON, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. Works in PITT TOWNSHIP, on Monongahela river. Office and Warehouse, No. 14[illegible] Water Street.

BERLIN FOUNDRY, PR[ICE] & SIMS, Office [illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA., Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements. Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS—General Partners, ROBT. B. TOWNSEND, ANTHONY LEWIS. Special Partner, J. WILLIS DALZELL. ARSENAL GLASS WORKS. TOWNSEND & LEWIS, Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c. Office: No. 12 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

A. BRADLEY, W. VANKIRK, J. S. BRADLEY. ETNA STOVE WORKS. A. BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN, (Coal Stoves,) the POMONA, AND IRONSIDES, (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c. Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood Street Pittsburgh.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO., PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS, Corner of Grant and First Sts. MANUFACTURERS OF FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES, JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES; PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, SALAMANDER IRONS, &c.

R. H. ROLFE, J. G. SWETT, JOSEPH DILWORTH, GEORGE PORTER. DILWORTH, PORTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES. Office, cor Water st. and Cherry alley.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts., PITTSBURGH, PA., And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, [illegible] MANCHESTER. All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

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CARLIN & GIBSON, FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL and MACHINE CASTINGS. We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler, counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c.

EAGLE IRON WORKS. JAMES WOOD & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND NAILS, WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c. Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, NATHANIEL B. HOGG. FULTON FOUNDRY, NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA. Warehouse, 141 Wood street. TOTTEN & CO., (Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten) Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally. Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe with Belle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808. BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO. Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh. J. P. PEARS, E. B. CAMPBELL, B. BAKEWELL, Jr., J. W. PAUL.

BRANDS AND STAMPS Cut to Order, in Every Style, BY JAMES BOWEN, 136 WOOD STREET.

[illegible] show for them [illegible] between Sandusky and Harrison streets, [illegible]

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GRAFF, BYERS & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON, HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES, GAS PIPE, For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas. ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING. HAMMERED IRON FOR Oil Well Tools. WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 122 FIRST STS., PITTSBURGH.

ATLAS WORKS, Morton St., 9th Ward, PI[TTSBURGH]. THOS. [illegible] These Works are [illegible] and Most Complete Establishments In the West and are now prepared to furnish ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BOILERS, OIL TANKS, SHEET IRON WORK, RAILROAD CASTINGS, ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, ENGINE CASTINGS, MACHINE CASTINGS, GENERAL CASTINGS. ORDERS SOLICITED.

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G. E. SPANG, D. B. HERRON. SPANG, CHALFANT & CO. ETNA IRON WORKS, Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER [STREET], PITTSBURGH.

IRON CITY MILLS. ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, [illegible] Sheet Iron, [illegible] Market St.